A Syn. B. 61. 62

A CONCORDANCY OF YEARES.

Containing a new, easie, and most exact Computation of Time, according to the *English Account.*

Also the vse of the English and Roman Kalender, with briefe Notes, Rules, and Tables, as well Mathematicall and legal, as vulgar, for each priuate Mans Occasion.

Newly composed, digested, and augmented by *Arthur Hopton*, Gentleman.

The Contents follow after the Epistles.

Printed by *Nicholas Okes* for *Thomas Adams.* 1615.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE, SIR *EDWARD COKE*, KNIGHT, LORD Chiefe Iuſtice of *England*, and one of his Maieſties moſt honorable priuy Councell, all health and happineſſe in this world, and in *the world to come*,

RIGHT HONORABLE,

HAVING ſpent ſome time in my Art of *Geodetia*, and Bookes of other matter, dedicated to the right honourable the Lord *Treaſurer*; and other times in my *Topographicall Glaſſe*, to the right honorable the Lord *Chancellor*: After (as induced by complaint of ſome) I obſerued the inconueniences that happened to the vulgar wits, and meane capacities, in the calculation of the expiration of time, by ſuch Rules and Computations as be now extant, occaſioned chiefly thereunto by the participation of euery one *Regnall* yeare with two *Eccleſian* yeares, becauſe the yeare of

any Prince his reigne (as yet) began in one yeare of our Lord, taking part of the same, ending in the next, & participating likewise therof; by which means, when a question is made by the *Regnal* yeare only, the common doubt is, to which yeare of our Lord it answers vnto: or a question being made by the yeare of our Lord, without mention of the *Regnall* yeare, to know if it answere to the yeare of the King that did take beginning or ending in the *Ecclesian* yeare. All these & many other doubts (which to your Wisedome are trifles) vnworthy the regard of such an ennobled spirit: yet to such, whose vnderstanding liues in a lower Region, amongst the mists and clouds of ignorance: to these, and the common sort, may this booke bring benefit; for whose sake I haue drawne new Tables and Methods, which will be much auaileable to them; for whose sakes also I haue calculated perpetuall Tables of the Termes, and their Returnes, guiding the same with a *Decemnouenall* Circle, as the Paschall Tables bee; And lastly, haue made a *Prognostication*, exact, and *ad minutum* for 19 yeares, being referred to the Meridian of *London*, and is perpetually more true then any euer yet extant, with

other

other *Aſtronomicall* Rules and new Tables, generall and neceſſary.

It reſteth then, that as your Lordſhip is *Lex loquens*, out of whoſe mouth like Oracles proceed to poſterities, that as you are a *Lycurgus* in preſcribing Lawes for the Common-wealth, ſo you will be a *Mecœnas* in protecting literature for their neceſſary vſe: That as you are a *Cato* in counſelling for the good of all; ſo you will bee a *Hercules* in defending that which is for the gaine of all. Vpon preſumption whereof, I am bold to craue your noble patronage of this little booke, intended for the common good: and if time and health (to the pleaſure of God) permit oportunitie, I will hereafter preſent you with a worke better beſeeming your reading. In the meane time let me not be troubleſome. Although your Lordſhips minde bee continually buſied in matters of State; yet ſometimes let your eies view trifles. We reade of a noble Roman that could both write, reade, and anſwere petitions at once; which though hee were an admired *Phœnix* for his time, yet ſuch as daily obſerue you vpon your Tribunall Seate, reading Lawes to ſome, pronouncing Iudgement to others, and hea-

ring the complaints of all, haue beheld you with like admiration: insomuch that as we may wonder at the rareneſſe of your gifts, ſo are we to pray for your Lordſhips continuance in the place. But leſt I proue troubleſome, I end, euer praying for your Honours proſperitie,

reſting

Your Honours euer deuoted,

Arthur Hopton.

To the Reader.

FRIENDLY Reader, oftentimes noting how much the Shepheards Kalender, *the* Perpetuall Prognostication, *and the* Computation *be required, and how false their Astronomicall Rules and Tables be, for the true place of the Moone, for her Coniunctions and Oppositions, with other things of like consequence; I thought it fit (especially being intreated thereunto by a friend I well esteemed) to draw a booke that might passe vnder some of the former (or such like) name, that should salue and correct those vncertaine Tables (blots to the Art, & blemishes of the truth) and also wholly to reiect any of their methods, drawing forth a worke that might instruct the ignorant in the truth, without intricate obseruations, and satisfie the vulgar without difficult calculations; and therefore haue set downe such Tables, such Documents, and such Notations, that are easie to be vnderstood, necessary to be knowne, and aptly should agree with the volume. As for the* Concordancie of Yeares, *I know*

know certainly, that when you vnderſtand the true vſe thereof, you will confeſſe, that it is far more eaſie, more true, and more profitable, then any booke yet extant of like purpoſe: happily the newneſſe of the Method may ſeeme ſtrange to the vnlearned at firſt, but a little practiſe will ſoone perſwade them the contrary. The wants of the old Computation *be a little remembred in my* Concordancie: *not as if the Author thereof wanted vnderſtanding in that poynt, for I ſuppoſe him right ſufficient; but in that* facilius eſt addere, quàm novum componere: *Yet I haue borrowed nothing, but what is common to all. If any thing be wanting, I wiſh you my further paines to ſupply it, and would haue wrot more, had I not feared to tire you with an ouer-great volume. But as it is, I hope it will be offenſiue to none, ſince it is made for the good of all. And ſo commending this worke to them whoſe occaſions tend that way, I end, reſting*

Yours to vſe,

ARTHVR HOPTON.

A briefe and necessary Table of the Chapters contained in this Booke.

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Of the definition of the world, Chap.2

Of the diuision of the world, Chap.3.

Of the Elementall parts of the world Chap.4

Of the Æthereall, or Cœlestiall parts of the world, Chap.5.

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Of the Christalline Heauen, Chap.7.

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Of the course, colour, magnitude and distance of the 7. Planets, and the thicknesse of their spheares, Chap.9

Of the magnitude of the Sun & Moone, & the rest of the Planets, with their diameters and distances from the Earth in miles, according to *Tycho Brahe*, and of the magnitude of the fixed Starres, with other secretes concerning them, Chap.10

Of the sixe great Circles in heauen, and the 12 Signes, Chap.11.

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Of the day both naturall and artificiall, and their diuers beginnings, Chap.14

Of the names of the Dayes, & their etymologie, Cha.15

Of the weeke, Chap.16

Of a Moneth Solar and vsual, Chap.17.

Of the lunar Moneth, and the diuersities thereof, Chap.18

Of the lunar yeare, both common & extraordinary, ch.19

Of the solar yeare, and the Etymology thereof. Cha.20

Of the Iulian yeare, or our vulgar yeare, and of the leap yeare, and the cause thereof, with the diuers beginnings of yeares, Chap.21

Vulgar errors reformed, C.22

Of

Of the Kalends, Nones, &c. and what they be, Chap. 23
Of the infortunate and fatall daies of the yeare, as also of the good and happy dayes, Chap. 24.
To find what planet reigneth any houre in the yeare, and how long he reigneth, c. 25
Of the natures & properties of the 7 planets. Chap. 26
A briefe discourse of the naturall causes of watery meteors, as snow, haile, raine, &c. Chap. 27
Diuers signes to prognosticate what weather is towards, Chap. 28
Of the foure quarters of the yeare, and first of Winter, Chap. 29.
Certaine predictions of the weather in euery Moneth, with necessary Abstracts, and the Poeticall rising of the starres, Chap. 30
Predictions of euery day more particularly, Cha. 31
Of the golden number, circle of the Sunne, Dominicall Letter, and Epact, &c. Chap 32
To get the age, change, full, and quarters of the Moone, Chap. 33.
To find what signe the Sun or Moone is in, Chap. 34
Of the Eclipses of the Sunne and Moone, and to know when they shall happen, and the quantitie of obscuration, Chap. 35
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Astronomicall Elections for physick and chyrurgerie, depending vpon the place and course of the Moone, Chap. 38.
Of the Moueable Feastes, and diuersities of Easter, with

with the reaſon of our difference with the Romanes, Chap. 39.
To finde the moueable Feaſts for euer, according to our Engliſh Kalender, Chap. 40
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Of the Ember and Faſting-dayes, as alſo of the times of marriage. Chap. 42
Of weights and meaſures vſed in England, Chap. 43
Meaſures in longitude, and of the length and the bredth and compaſſe of England, Ireland, and the adiacent Ilands, Chap. 44
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A Concordancie of Yeares, containing a moſt exact Computation of time, with briefe Notes out of the beſt Chronicles againſt euery yeare. Alſo a briefe Deſcription and vſe of the ſame.

AD LECTOREM: IN LAVDEM AVTHORIS, Roberti Broughton, Interioris Templi, Carmina.

A Artis, & ingenij vi, nixus (lector) in arcto
R Replicat Hoptonus cõmoda pro patriâ.
T Tramite vulgari non est ingressus: at eccè;
H Hic procul occultas inuenit ille vias.
V Vraniæ motus, numeros, scrutatur & astra:
R Rarus & ærarum computus ecce tibi.

H Hinc tibi concursus lunæ, cum sole: notatur
O Ortus stellarum, Cosmicus, & Chronicus.
P Pandit deliquium solis, lunæq; forenſi
T Tum fastos memorat, iustitiyq; dies.
O Optamus placeat, faueas tu: sin minus, audin?
N Necquicquã infestans, rumpitor inuidiâ.

AD ARCTVRIVM HOPTON

Annis etiamnum Iuuenilibus Homine libero verè dignis Studijs oppidò quam insignitum, Carmine Phaleucio ὡς ἐν τύπῳ, Encomium.

AN, quem Patricius docebat olim
Iam tu[a] Maccius? *an scholæ vetustæ*
Es Maugantius? *Insulæ nè* Glasti,
An [c] Melkinus? *an æmulus* Bladudi

[a] Scholler to the Irish Saint, wrot of Genethliaque Iudgements; liued vnder *Vortigor* about CDLX. *Bal.*

[b] A great Mathematitian, president of the publique Schooles (which for those times were as our now Vniuersities) at Caer-leon in *Munmouth*; not instituted by *Arthur*, as *Coy* in his antiquity of *Cambridge* supposes, but long after: otherwise how could there haue beene CC. Students there, about the *Saxons* ariualls as is witnessed in *Camden*, out of *Alexander Essobiensis*; Nor doth the *Munmouth Ieffrey* affirme, that he instituted any Schoole there, but onely that he had, in the time of that pompous celebration of the *Round Table-Order*, a Schoole of CC. Philosophers in this Citie, which were altogether in cœlestiall obseruations, and Astrologie iudiciall. *Bale* puts all this at *Chester*, but vpon warrant of the Brittish Story (which in some things is seriously to be regarded) it should be at *Caer-leon* vpon *Vske*, stiled *Isco Leg.* II *Aug.* in *Surita's Antoninus*, which may perhaps be meant by *Ptolomies* Λεγεὼν δεύτερα Σεβαστή although he places it in another people. He flourished vnder *Vortimer*. [c] Otherwise *Meuinus*, a Monke of *Glastenbury* in *Somerset*, an Astrologer in *Vortipors* reigne.

Madulphi

Madulphi[d] *monachus?* Robertus *an* to *Perdoctus* Capito? *Tibi an* [f]Bachoni

hee aduentured the imitation of *Dedalus*, and the British *Bladud* flying, but with no lesse mis-fortune. About the *Confessors* time was he

Bal. Cent 2. Leland. Mal. westburiens. Lib. 1. cap. 2. Camd. Math. Paris in Hen. 3.

a *Monk* of *Malmsbury* in *Wiltshire*, so called fr6 *Maldulph* a *Scot*, or *Scoto-Hibernus*, who (with *Adelm* his scholler) disputed & wrote about the great Controuersie of celebrating the true *Passuer* in his true time.

[g] *Robert*, surnamed *Grosse-teste* Bishop of *Lincolne*, vnder *Hen.* I I I. besides his Mathematique sufficiencies, which remaine testified in his *Computus*, *Higdens Polychronicon*, and else where, spent seuen yeares labour in framing a *Brasen-head*, which (as *Orpheus* his did in *Lubri*) should

Philostrat. in Heroicis. I. Gouuer. in Confess. Amantis lib. 4.

till,
Of such things as befell,
And seuen yeres besinesse
He layd, but for the lachesse
Of halfe a minute of an houre
Fro first he began labourir,
He lost all that he had do.

Such a peece of Magique performed is by an old Monke affirmed of *Gerbert*, (afterward Pope *Sylueste*r I I.) Composed *Certè*, as hee sayes, *inspectione syderum cum videlicet cæteris Planetis exordia cursus sui meditarentur*, which how you can vnderstand, vnlesse, either when they are all in those points where in the *Thema Mundi*, imagination of some Ancients (true Calculation cannot through vncertainty of *Chronography*) placed them, or else when by *Parallax* they are (such I meane, as may, the fiue lesser) in point of their *second Station* at once, (a systeme perhaps too rare to finde) I confesse I know not.

G. Malmsb. de hist. reg lib. 2. cui G. Robertus iste (contra quàm alij) ost Ioannes PP XV.

[f] *Roger Bachon* in time of *Edward* 1. Doctor of Diuinity in *Paris*, and a *Franciscian* in *Oxford*, a *Dorsetshire* borne Gentleman, whom it pleases *Bale* to stile, *Præstigiator*, & *Magus Necromanticus*, *non in virtute Dei, sed operatione malorum spirituum*, and *Wier* reckons him among his *Deplorati ingenij homines*; but that great Clarke M. *I. Dee*, long since, promised his Apologie. Notice, that the world hath of him, proceeds for the most part, from his *Chymique* doctrine, for which *Woorshadwmsh*, and *Spagiricque* writers commonly vouch him. But his workes were diuers, both *Mathematicall*, *Physicall*, and *Theologicall*. Of some of them Coppies are extant in *Peter-House*, & *Bennet Colledge* in *Cambridge*, some in priuate hands, and in *Pembrookes Hall* Library, the Titles of some of his speciall treatises, (not mētioned by *Bale* or *Gesner*) *De prolongatione vitæ*, *Antichristum ensilem*, *De gradatione medicinarum*, (in some of which I presume his report was of *Artephius*, whom he affirmed to haue, by art applied to nature, liued a thousand yeares) remaine in the Frontispice of a volume, the bookes themselues being vnhappily seised by plagiary Harpyes. And questionlesse spight and ignorance (frequent enemies to learning and Art) haue deprined posterity of no small benefit by mis-censuring what they vnderstood not. Howsoeuer in others, in this learned Frier it hath bene too manifest, all whose workes fairly written, and well bound, were, by religious pretending Scholists, damn'd as diuelish, with long nailes through the, fastned to desks in the

Bal. Cent 3. De præstig. Dæmonum. lib. 2. cap. 4. Th. Iames in Eclog. Oxonio-Cantabrigiens. lib 1.

Leo Suan in compend. philos. Paracelsi & ad Paracelsi. lib 1. de vita longâ.

Fran-

Franciscan library in *Oxford*, & there among dust & mothes consumed; being suspected of heresie, he was comitted to prison by *PP. Nicholas 4.*

Annē stg Limnocharis *remissa*, h Bedæ,
i Suiceti *ann' anima st vti olim* Homeri,
Cantori Rudio? *Magis mathesi*
Credam Pythagoræ, *tot inter alti*
Dō mi cum ingenij tot ante pleros,
Artis symbola Patria, Tibiq,
Sic Dentur mutuò, prius docendo
Quàm, Arcturi, *poterant recens oborto*.

1 *Adam de Marisco* (pardon me that for the verse he vsurps a name of *Homeri* Kingfrogge) familiar friend to *Robert Grosse-teste*, both commended for Mathematicians, by Frier *Bacon*, to *P. Clement* IV.

i *Iohn Somerset* by

I. Selden è Soc. I. Templ.

birth, by profession *2. Minorit*, or *Franciscan* in *Oxford*, & Regent there, & greatly esteemed for his learning & gravity surnamed *Presbyter Venerabilis*, borne at *Iarrow* vpon *Tine* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, spent his life in letters vnder *Benedict*, or *Benet*, surnamed *Biscop*, an English Gentleman of birth, and Abbot of *Wiremouth* (which founded that Abbey, and another at *Iarrow*, as one, and first of all brought builders of *Stone-works*, vse of *Glasse-windowes*, *Painting* and such like into England from *Rome*, whither he trauelled fiue seuerall times) and *Ceolfrid* his successor; wrote *De Temporibus*, *Computo*, and other vniuersall Learning. Neuer (as some thinke) liu'd out of his natiue Territory, nor by any likelihood euer profest at *Cambridge*, as is gest at by *Harpsfield* and *Cay*, vpon argument drawne from a cottage there called *Bedes-house*, no more then *Anaximander* and *Anaxagoras* vpon *I. Ludgas* testimony, or then *Bellerophon* was an *Oxford* man vpon occurrence of an vnknown place there titled *Bellerophontis Curia* in the booke of *S Frideswides* Monastery, or then this *Beda* and *3. Colman* liued, or were buried (with other old wiues tales of them) at *Bosham* in *Sussex*, as without warrant, the vulgar there haue a tradition. *Malmesbury* buries him in the Abbey of *Iarrow*, *sed modo*, saith he, *cum Beato Cuthberto Dunelmi Sirum fama confirmat*. *3 Roger Swinet*, first inuentor of the Art *Calculatory* in disputation wherein *multiplicatis particulis negationis & transitis per esse & non esse calculo*, (which was beanes and peaze) *vpus erat, quotus erat disputandum*. The worth of this subtile Doctor, *Cardan* and his most penetrating antagonist *Scaliger*, enough blazon: nor do the Titles of *Collationes*, and *Quæstiones Sweetsica* in *Venet*, and *Pic. Mirandula* much detract from him. He was author of an *Ephemerides*, and other of that nature, besides a booke of the Art *Cabalisticæ*. *Oxford* was his Vniuersity, and vnder *Ed. 3.* as is thought was fully prou'd of him.

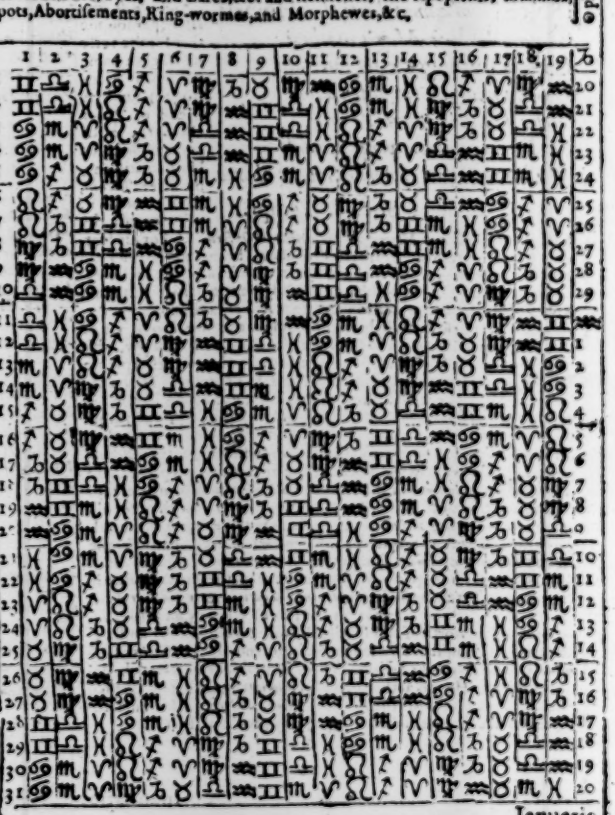
I. Twin. de Albion, lib. 2.

Lhuyd. Harpsfield præfat. ad Iosuinum. Homer. Caietano. Br. Twin. apud Oxon. lib. 3.

Camden. in Britann. Malmesbur lib. 1. de gest. reg. cap. 3. Henric. Huntindon. lib. 4. Bed. in Epist. hist. Angl. Bal. lib. 3. hist. Anglic. cap. 30. Malmes. de Pontific. lib. 5. Bal. Cent. 2. Hist. Dunelmens. Br. Twin apolog. 2. Cas. Antiq. Cantabrig. lib. 1. Br. Twin. apol. 2. I. Sarisb. in Metalogic. lib. 1. cap. 3. Bal. cent. 3. & Iosuin. bibliot.

The Moone 30.

♈ Aries is of the East, Masculine, Fiery, and Cholericke: Gouerneth the Head, Face, Fyes, and Eares, &c. and sicknesses, the Apoplexie, Mumnia, Spots, Abortisements, Ring-wormes, and Morphewes, &c.



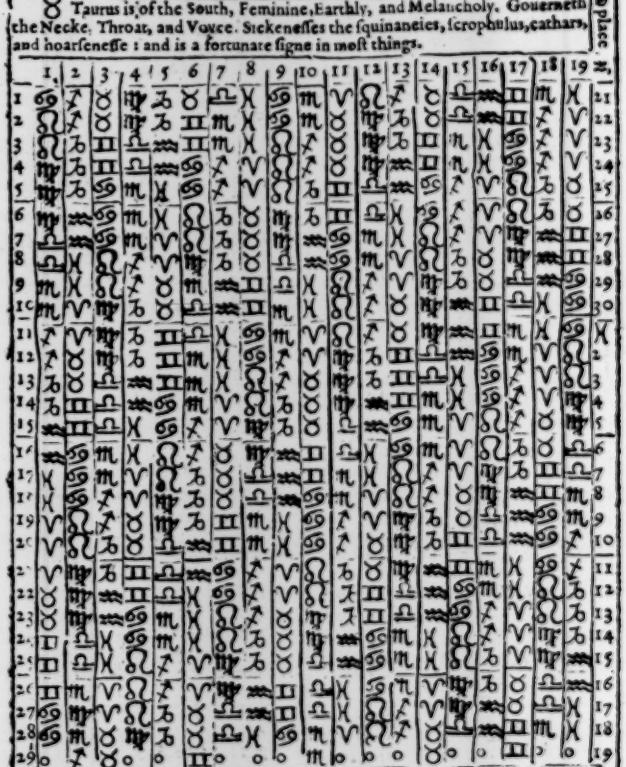
The Englisſh Kalender.

Hebr. No.	Dayes.	Sund. let.	Feſtiuall and faſting dayes, with olds. names	Kalends Nones, & Ides.	Prime.	Digits ☉	New moone & ſuns eclipſe	Prime ☽	Full moone and her eclipſe.	Digits ☽	Dayes.	Sund. let.	Rom. Kalé.
	1	A	*Circũciſion.*	*Kalend* 3	0	4. 48. P		0	0 0	0	11	D	
	2	B	Oct. of Ste	4 No	0	0 0		12	11. 26. P	0	12	E	
	3	C	Oct. of Ioh	3 No	16	0	7. 58. A	0	0 0	0	13	F	
	4	D	Oct. of Iun	*pri. No.*	0			1	11 21. P	0	14	G	
	5	E	Ed. depoſe	*Nonas.* 5	●	7. 15. P		0	0 0	0	15	A	
	6	F	*Epiphany.*	8 Id	0	0 0		9	3. 13. P	0	16	B	
41	7	G	wed. cõ. in	7 Id	13	0	9. 52. A	0	0 0	0	17	C	
	8	A	Luc. prieſt	6 Id	2	0	8. 41. P	17	5. 8. A	0	18	D	
	9	B	Ioyce. virg	5 Id		0		6	12. 12. P	0	19	E	
	10	C	*Sol in aqua*	4 Id	18	0	8. 42. P	14	8. 7. P	1	20	F	
	11	D	Linus mar.	3 Id	10	0	16. A	3	5. 43. P	0	21	G	
	12	E	Hillarie.	*prid. Id*	7	0	2. 18. P	0	0 0	0	22	A	
42	13	F		*Idus.* 0	0	0		11	11. 3. A	0	23	B	
	14	G	Felix prie	19 kl	15	0	9. 22. A	0	0 0	0	24	C	
	15	A	Maur. Abb	18 kl	0	0	0	19	6. 28. P	0	25	D	
	16	B	Marcellus.	17 kl	4	●	0. 32. P		0	0	26	E	
	17	C	Anthony	16 kl	12	0	10. P	8	5. 36. A	0	27	F	
	18	D	Piſca. virg.	15 kl	0	0		16	1. 6. P	0	28	G	
	19	E	Wolſt. Biſh	14 kl	1	0	5. 12. A	5	9. 41. P	0	29	A	
	20	F		13 kl	9	0	3. 18. P		0	0	30	B	
43	21	G	Agnes virg	12 kl	0	0	0	13	9. 19. P	0	31	C	
	22	A	Viue. Marc	11 kl	17	0	7. 54. P	0	0	0	*Febr.*		
	23	B	*Term. begin*	10 kl	0	0	0	2	5. 31. P	0	2	E	
	24	C	Timothie.	9 kl	6	0	2. 52. P	0	0	0	3	F	
	25	D	Cõ. of paul	8 kl	14	0	19. 43. P	10	11. 40 A	0	4	G	
	26	E	Policar. Bi	7 kl	3	●	11 P	18	7. 2. A	0	5	A	
	27	F		6 kl	14	0	28. 7. A	7	2. 37. P	0	6	B	
44	28	G	Agn. the ſe	5 kl	11	0	6. 14. A	0		0	7	C	
	29	A	Valer. Biſh	4 kl	19	0	6	P	15 14. 26. A	0	8	D	
	30	B	Batild que	3 kl	0	0	0	4	1. 23. P	●	9	E	
	31	C	Vict. & ſat	*prid. kl*	8	0	9. 25. A	0	0	●	10	F	

Februarie hath xxviij. dayes.

The Moone 29.

♉ Taurus is of the South, Feminine, Earthly, and Melancholy. Gouerneth the Necke, Throat, and Voyce. Sickenesses the squinanecies, scrophulus, cathars, and hoarseneſſe: and is a fortunate ſigne in moſt things.



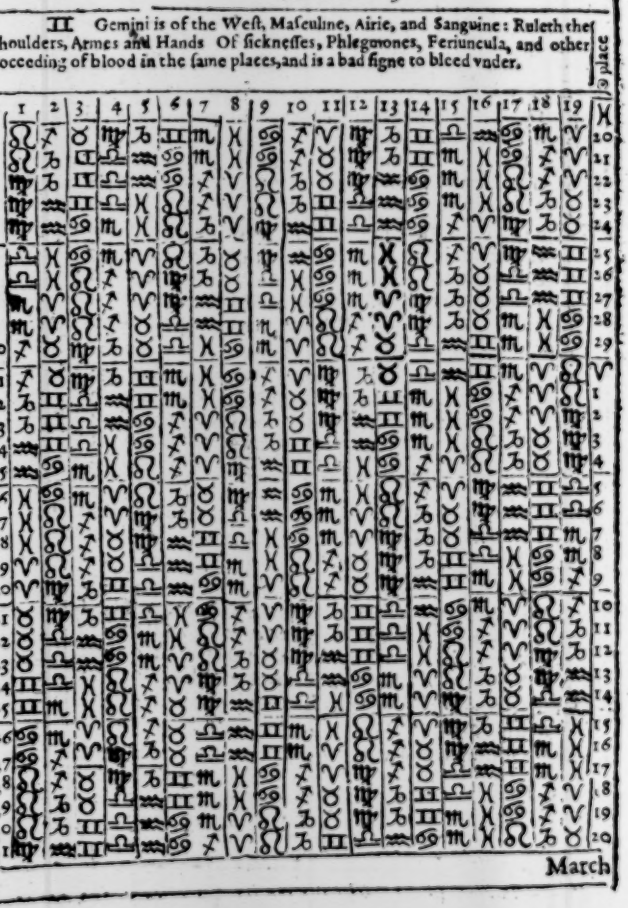
In the *Leap-yeare* Februarie hath 29 dayes, and S Mathias day is obſerued vpon the 25 day.

The Englisſh Kalender.

Rom. Kalé.	Rech. No	Dayes,	Sund. Let	Feſtiuall and faſting daies, with old S. names	Kalends Nones & Ides	Lẽgth day	Houres	Minutes	New moone & sunne eclipſe,	prime,	Full moone, and her eclipſe,	Houres,	Minutes,	Digits ☾	Dayes,	Sund. Let
		1	D	*faſt. Kalend*		0	0	0				0	0	0	11	G
		2	E	*Puri. of M.*	4 No	16	0	5. 43.	A			0	0	0	12	A
		3	F		3 No	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	13	B
	45.	4	G	Gilbert bi	*p i. No*	5	0	11 15	A			0	0	0	14	C
		5	A	Agathy vir	*Nonas.*	13	●	11.	P	91	6. 45.	A	0	0	15	D
		6	B		8 Id	0	0	0	0	17	3. 14	P	0	0	16	E
		7	C	Angle biſh.	7 Id	2	0	6. 47.	A	6	10 42.	A	0	0	17	F
		8	D	Paul biſh.	6 Id	10	0	3. 8.	P		0		0	0	18	G
		9	E	*Sol in piſces*	5 Id	18	0	2 25.	P	14	8. 20.	A	0	0	19	A
		10	F		4 Id	0	0	0	0	3	11. 45.	A	●	0	20	B
	46	11	G	Euſtacie, v	3 Id	7	0	9. 17	A		0		0	0	21	C
		12	A	*Terme end.*	*prid. Id*	0	0	0	0	11	6. 43.	A	0	0	22	D
		13	B	Wolſtine.	*Idus.*	15	0	3. 44.	A		0		0	0	23	E
		14	C	Valentine	16 kl	0	0	0	0	19	7. 47.	A	0	0	24	F
		15	D	Iulian virg	15 kl	4	0	2. 53.	A	8	4 31.	P	0	0	25	G
		16	E	Cõſtance.	14 kl	12	●	7. 14.	A	16	11. 44	P	0	0	26	A
		17	F		13 kl	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	27	B
	47	18	G	Simon biſh	12 kl	0	0	0	0	5	10. 50	A	0	0	28	C
		19	A	*Nat. H. Pr.*	11 kl	9.	0	5. 52.	A		0		0	0	*Mar.*	
		20	B	Mildred v.	10 kl	0	0	0	0	13	1. 30.	A	0	0	2	E
		21	C	70 Martyrs	9 kl	17	0	2. 39.	P		0		0	0	3	F
		22	D	Cath. S. P.	8 kl	0	0	0	0	2	1. 47.	A	●	0	4	G
		23	E	Polica. *faſt*	7 kl	6	0	3. 16.	A	10	15 46.	P	0	0	5	A
		24	F	*Mathi. Apo*	6 kl	14	0	10. 23.	P	18	5	P	0	0	6	B
	48	25	G	Victerne.	5 kl	3	●	8. 42.	A	7	Midnig.		0	0	7	C
		26	A	Neſt. mar.	4 kl	11	●	4	P		0		0	0	8	D
		27	B	Auguſtine	3 kl	0	0	0	0	15	8. 12.	A	0	0	9	E
		28	C	Oſw. biſh.	*prid kl*	19	0	9. 33.	A		0		0	0	10	F

The Moone 30.

♊ Gemini is of the Weſt, Maſculine, Airie, and Sanguine: Ruleth the Shoulders, Armes and Hands Of ſickneſſes, Phlegmones, Feriuncula, and other proceeding of blood in the ſame places, and is a bad ſigne to bleed vnder.



The English Kalender.

Heb. No.	Dayes	Sund. let.	Festiuall and fasting dayes, with olds, names	Kalends, Nones, & Ides.	Prime ♂	Digits, ☉	New Moone & suns eclipse.	Prime ♀	Full Moone and her eclipse.	Digits ☾	Dayes.	Sund. let.
	1	D	Dauid Bish	Kalēds	0	0	0 0	4	6. 2. A	0	11	G
	2	E	Chad.	6 No	8	0	3. 13. A	12	12 P	0	12	A
	3	F		5 No	16	0	10.10 P	1	4. 5. P	0	13	B
49	4	G	Adrian ma	4 No	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	14	C
	5	A	Euseb. mar	3 No	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	15	D
	6	B	Vict. & Vic	pri. No	5	0	0 34. A	9	5 30 P	0	16	E
	7	C	Perp. & Fe	Nonas	2	11	4 54. P	17	0. 49. A	0	17	F
	8	D	xl. martyrs	8 Id	13	0	22. 8. A	6	9. 38. A	0	18	G
	9	E	Agapite vi	7 Id	10	●	3. 15 A	14	9. 47. P	0	19	A
	10	F		6 Id	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	20	B
50	11	G	*Sol in Aries*	5 Id	18	0	8 10. A	0	0 0	0	21	C
	12	A	Gregorie.	4 Id	0	0	0 0	3	6. 0. A	0	22	D
	13	B	Theodore.	3 Id	7	0	3. 12. A	11	11. 52. P	2	23	E
	14	C	Candid. m	pri. Id	15	0	8. 40. P	0	0 0	0	24	F
	15	D	Longinus	Idus	0	0	0 0	19	6. 28. P	0	25	G
	16	E	Gertrud. vi	17. Kap	4	0	10.18. A	0	0 0	0	26	A
	17	F		16 kl	12.1	0	7. 40. P	8	3. 52. A	0	27	B
51	18	G	Edwa. king	15 kl	0	0	0 0	16	9. 2. A	0	28	C
	19	A	Ios. mart.	14 kl	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	29	D
	20	B	Cuthbert.	13 kl	9	0	9 22. P	5	1. 10. A	0	30	E
	21	C	Benedict.	12 kl		0	0 0	13	6. 12. P	0	31	F
	22	D	Paulinus.	11 kl	17	0	7. 41. A	0	0 0	0	*April*	
	23	E	Theod.	10 kl	6	0	10.44. P	2	3. 36. P	0	2	A
	24	F	*Init. Reg. Ia*	9 kl	0	0	0 0	10	4 55. P	19	3	B
52	25	G	*Ann. of Ma*	8 kl	14	0	10 14. A	1	0 0	0	4	C
	26	A	Castor ma	7 kl	3	0	5. 39. P	18	2. 4. A	0	5	D
	27	B	Martian	6 kl	11	0	13. 10. P	7	9. 37. A	0	6	E
	28	C	Dorothy.	5 kl	0	0	0 0	15	7. 25. P	0	7	F
	29	D	Quintine.	4 kl	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	8	G
	30	E	Guido. ma	3 kl	19	11.¾	1. 47. A	4	11. 7. P	0	9	A
	31	F		prid. kl	8	0	8 36. P	0	0 0	0	10	B

The Moone 29.

♋ Cancer is of the North, Feminine, Watery, and Flegmaticke. Ruleth the Breast, Ribbes, and pappes of women, lungs, liuer and spleene. Of sicknesses, Alopesia, watry eyes, coughes, rhumes, scabbes, and leprosie, and is good to diminish choler, to take Electuaries, and to journey.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	☉ place
1	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♍	♎	♊	♋	♎	♏	♑	♓	♉	♋	♈	21
2	♋	♉	♌	♑	♓	♉	♋	♈	♍	♉	♌	♍	♉	♌	♒	♈	♌	♈	♎	22
3	♎	♊	♍	♒	♈	♊	♌	♉	♍	♊	♍	♎	♊	♍	♓	♉	♍	♉	♏	23
4	♏	♋	♎	♓	♉	♋	♍	♊	♎	♋	♎	♏	♋	♎	♈	♊	♎	♊	♐	24
5	♐	♌	♏	♈	♊	♌	♎	♋	♏	♌	♏	♐	♌	♏	♉	♋	♏	♋	♑	25
6	♑	♍	♐	♉	♋	♍	♏	♌	♐	♍	♐	♑	♍	♐	♊	♌	♐	♌	♒	26
7	♒	♎	♑	♊	♌	♎	♐	♍	♑	♎	♑	♒	♎	♑	♋	♍	♑	♍	♓	27
8	♓	♏	♒	♋	♍	♏	♑	♎	♒	♏	♒	♓	♏	♒	♌	♎	♒	♎	♈	28
9	♈	♐	♓	♌	♎	♐	♒	♏	♓	♐	♓	♈	♐	♓	♍	♏	♓	♏	♉	29
10	♉	♑	♈	♍	♏	♑	♓	♐	♈	♑	♈	♉	♑	♈	♎	♐	♈	♐	♊	30
11	♊	♒	♉	♎	♐	♒	♈	♑	♉	♒	♉	♊	♒	♉	♏	♑	♉	♑	♋	♉
12	♋	♓	♊	♏	♑	♓	♉	♒	♊	♓	♊	♋	♓	♊	♐	♒	♊	♒	♌	1
13	♌	♈	♋	♐	♒	♈	♊	♓	♋	♈	♋	♌	♈	♋	♑	♓	♋	♓	♍	2
14	♍	♉	♌	♑	♓	♉	♋	♈	♌	♉	♌	♍	♉	♌	♒	♈	♌	♈	♎	3
15	♎	♊	♍	♒	♈	♊	♌	♉	♍	♊	♍	♎	♊	♍	♓	♉	♍	♉	♏	4
16	♏	♋	♎	♓	♉	♋	♍	♊	♎	♋	♎	♏	♋	♎	♈	♊	♎	♊	♐	5
17	♐	♌	♏	♈	♊	♌	♎	♋	♏	♌	♏	♐	♌	♏	♉	♋	♏	♋	♑	6
18	♑	♍	♐	♉	♋	♍	♏	♌	♐	♍	♐	♑	♍	♐	♊	♌	♐	♌	♒	7
19	♒	♎	♑	♊	♌	♎	♐	♍	♑	♎	♑	♒	♎	♑	♋	♍	♑	♍	♓	8
20	♓	♏	♒	♋	♍	♏	♑	♎	♒	♏	♒	♓	♏	♒	♌	♎	♒	♎	♈	9
21	♈	♐	♓	♌	♎	♐	♒	♏	♓	♐	♓	♈	♐	♓	♍	♏	♓	♏	♉	10
22	♉	♑	♈	♍	♏	♑	♓	♐	♈	♑	♈	♉	♑	♈	♎	♐	♈	♐	♊	11
23	♊	♒	♉	♎	♐	♒	♈	♑	♉	♒	♉	♊	♒	♉	♏	♑	♉	♑	♋	12
24	♋	♓	♊	♏	♑	♓	♉	♒	♊	♓	♊	♋	♓	♊	♐	♒	♊	♒	♌	13
25	♌	♈	♋	♐	♒	♈	♊	♓	♋	♈	♋	♌	♈	♋	♑	♓	♋	♓	♍	14
26	♍	♉	♌	♑	♓	♉	♋	♈	♌	♉	♌	♍	♉	♌	♒	♈	♌	♈	♎	15
27	♎	♊	♍	♒	♈	♊	♌	♉	♍	♊	♍	♎	♊	♍	♓	♉	♍	♉	♏	16
28	♏	♋	♎	♓	♉	♋	♍	♊	♎	♋	♎	♏	♋	♎	♈	♊	♎	♊	♐	17
29	♐	♌	♏	♈	♊	♌	♎	♋	♏	♌	♏	♐	♌	♏	♉	♋	♏	♋	♑	18
30	♑	♍	♐	♉	♋	♍	♏	♌	♐	♍	♐	♑	♍	♐	♊	♌	♐	♌	♒	19

The English Kalender.

Heb. No.	Dayes	Sund. let.	Festiuall and fasting dayes, with olds, names	Kalends, Nones, & Ides,	Prime ☾	Digits, ☉	New Moone & suns eclipse.	Prime ☾	Full Moone and her eclipse.	Digits ☾	Rom Kalē Dayes,	Sund. let.
1	1	G	Theod. vi.	*Kalend*	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	11	C
	2	A	Mary Egip	4 No	16	0	2. 53. P	0	0 0	0	12	D
	3	B	Rich. bish.	3 No	0	0	0 0	1	6. 25. P	0	13	E
	4	C	Ambros. bi	*pri. No*	5	0	17. 7. A	9	15. 6. P	11	14	F
	5	D	Marti. mar	*Nonas*	2	0	3. 53. A	19	10. 28. A	0	15	G
	6	E	Egisippus.	8 Id	13	0	17. 19. A	6	10. 32. A	0	16	A
	7	F	*Miseri Dom*	7 Id	10	●	4. 28. P	2	0 0	0	17	B
2	8	G	*Quind. Pas.*	6 Id	0	0	0 0	14	12. 16 P	0	18	C
	9	A	Passio 17. v	5 Id	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	19	D
	10	B	*Sol in Taur.*	4 Id	18	0	1. 25. A	3	10. 26. P	0	20	E
	11	C		3 Id	7	0	6. 44. P	0	0 0	0	21	F
	12	D	Tibur. & va	*pri. Id*	0	0	0 0	11	2. 12. P	0	22	G
	13	E	Zenon bi.	*Idus*	15	0	8. 43. A	0	0 0	0	23	A
	14	F	*Iubilate.*	18 kl, m,	4	0	6. 42. P	19	3. 16. A	7	24	B
3	15	G	*Tres paschæ*	17 kl	0	0	0 0	8	10. 18. A	0	25	C
	16	A	Isidor bish	16 kl	12	0	2. 5. A	16	6. 17. P	0	26	D
	17	B	Anicete bi	15 kl	1	0	8 44. P.	0	0 0	0	27	E
	18	C	Eleutheri.	14 kl	0	0	0 0	5	4. 22. P	0	28	F
	19	D	Alpheg. m.	13 kl	9	0	3. 5. P	0	0 0	0	29	G
•	20	E	Victor bish	12 kl	17	●	10 P	13	10. 57. A	0	30	A
	21	F	*Cantate*	11 kl	0	0	0 0	2	4. 36. P	0	*May.*	
4	22	G	*Mense Pas.*	10 kl	6	0	10. 28. A	0	0 0	0	2	C
	23	A	S. George	9 kl	14	0	7. 26. P	10	3. 13. A	0	3	D
	24	B	Wilfrid. Fa	8 kl	0	0	0 0	18	10. 25. A	●	4	E
	25	C	*Marke Eu.*	7 kl	3	0	3. 55. A	7	7. 22. P	0	5	F
	26	D	Clete bish.	6 kl	11	0	0. 56. P	0	0 0	0	6	G
	27	E	*Vocom sucu*	5 kl	0	0	0 0	15	7. 25. A	0	7	A
	28	F	or *Rogation*	4 kl	19	0	6. 3. P	0	0 0	0	8	B
5	29	G	*Quinq. pas.*	3 kl	0	0	0 0	4	3. 35. P	0	9	C
	30	A	Erkenwald	*prid. kl*	8	●	0 48. P	0	0 0	0	10	D

The Moone 30.

♌ Leo is of the Eaſt, Maſculine, Fiery, and Cholericke: Ruleth the Heart, ſtomacke, backe, ſides, and midriffe with Virgo: Of ſickneſſes, Cardiaca, trembling of the heart, and ſounding: It is naught to vomit, good to begin that you would haue publicke.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	☌ place
1	♑	♌	♋	♐	♍	♓	♏	♊	♑	♌	♋	♐	♌	♍	♓	♉	♑	♌	♍	20
2	♒	♍	♉	♑	♎	♈	♐	♋	♒	♍	♉	♑	♍	♎	♈	♊	♒	♍	♎	21
3	♓	♎	♊	♒	♏	♉	♑	♌	♓	♎	♊	♒	♎	♏	♉	♋	♓	♎	♏	22
4	♈	♏	♋	♓	♐	♊	♒	♍	♈	♏	♋	♓	♏	♐	♊	♌	♈	♏	♐	23
5	♉	♐	♌	♈	♑	♋	♓	♎	♉	♐	♌	♈	♐	♑	♋	♍	♉	♐	♑	24
6	♊	♑	♍	♉	♒	♌	♈	♏	♊	♑	♍	♉	♑	♒	♌	♎	♊	♑	♒	25
7	♋	♒	♎	♊	♓	♍	♉	♐	♋	♒	♎	♊	♒	♓	♍	♏	♋	♒	♓	26
8	♌	♓	♏	♋	♈	♎	♊	♑	♌	♓	♏	♋	♓	♈	♎	♐	♌	♓	♈	27
9	♍	♈	♐	♌	♉	♏	♋	♒	♍	♈	♐	♌	♈	♉	♏	♑	♍	♈	♉	28
10	♎	♉	♑	♍	♊	♐	♌	♓	♎	♉	♑	♍	♉	♊	♐	♒	♎	♉	♊	29
11	♏	♊	♒	♎	♋	♑	♍	♈	♏	♊	♒	♎	♊	♋	♑	♓	♏	♊	♋	♍ 1
12	♐	♋	♓	♏	♌	♒	♎	♉	♐	♋	♓	♏	♋	♌	♒	♈	♐	♋	♌	2
13	♑	♌	♈	♐	♍	♓	♏	♊	♑	♌	♈	♐	♌	♍	♓	♉	♑	♌	♍	3
14	♒	♍	♉	♑	♎	♈	♐	♋	♒	♍	♉	♑	♍	♎	♈	♊	♒	♍	♎	4
15	♓	♎	♊	♒	♏	♉	♑	♌	♓	♎	♊	♒	♎	♏	♉	♋	♓	♎	♏	5
16	♈	♏	♋	♓	♐	♊	♒	♍	♈	♏	♋	♓	♏	♐	♊	♌	♈	♏	♐	6
17	♉	♐	♌	♈	♑	♋	♓	♎	♉	♐	♌	♈	♐	♑	♋	♍	♉	♐	♑	7
18	♊	♑	♍	♉	♒	♌	♈	♏	♊	♑	♍	♉	♑	♒	♌	♎	♊	♑	♒	8
19	♋	♒	♎	♊	♓	♍	♉	♐	♋	♒	♎	♊	♒	♓	♍	♏	♋	♒	♓	9
20	♌	♓	♏	♋	♈	♎	♊	♑	♌	♓	♏	♋	♓	♈	♎	♐	♌	♓	♈	10
21	♍	♈	♐	♌	♉	♏	♋	♒	♍	♈	♐	♌	♈	♉	♏	♑	♍	♈	♉	11
22	♎	♉	♑	♍	♊	♐	♌	♓	♎	♉	♑	♍	♉	♊	♐	♒	♎	♉	♊	12
23	♏	♊	♒	♎	♋	♑	♍	♈	♏	♊	♒	♎	♊	♋	♑	♓	♏	♊	♋	13
24	♐	♋	♓	♏	♌	♒	♎	♉	♐	♋	♓	♏	♋	♌	♒	♈	♐	♋	♌	14
25	♑	♌	♈	♐	♍	♓	♏	♊	♑	♌	♈	♐	♌	♍	♓	♉	♑	♌	♍	15
26	♒	♍	♉	♑	♎	♈	♐	♋	♒	♍	♉	♑	♍	♎	♈	♊	♒	♍	♎	16
27	♓	♎	♊	♒	♏	♉	♑	♌	♓	♎	♊	♒	♎	♏	♉	♋	♓	♎	♏	17
28	♈	♏	♋	♓	♐	♊	♒	♍	♈	♏	♋	♓	♏	♐	♊	♌	♈	♏	♐	18
29	♉	♐	♌	♈	♑	♋	♓	♎	♉	♐	♌	♈	♐	♑	♋	♍	♉	♐	♑	19
30	♊	♑	♍	♉	♒	♌	♈	♏	♊	♑	♍	♉	♑	♒	♌	♎	♊	♑	♒	
31	♋		♎		♓		♉		♋		♎		♒		♍		♋		♓	

The English Kalendor.

Heb. No	Dayes.	Sund. let.	Festiuall and fasting dates with old S. names	Kalends, Nones, & Ides.	Prime ♂	Digits ☉	New Moone & suns eclipse.	Prime ♃	Full moone & her eclipse.	Digits ☽	Dayes.	Sund. let.
	1	B	*Phil. & Iac.*	*Kalēds*	0	0	0 0	12	9. 25. A	0	11	E
	2	C	Athanasius	6. No	16	0	5. 12. A	0	0 0	0	12	F
	3	D	Inuē. s. cru.	5 No	5	0	7. 32. P	1	3. 45. A	0	13	G
	4	E	Christoph	4 No	0	0	0 0	17	8. 48. P	7	14	A
	5	F	*Terme ends*	3 No	13	0	2. 36. A	9	24. 53. A	0	15	B
6	6	G	Io. port. lat	*pri. No*	2	0	2 A	6	10. 23. A	0	16	C
	7	A	Io. of Sc e	*Nonas.*	10	0	6. 36. A	0	0 0	0	17	D
	8	B	Appa. s. mi.	8 Id	0	0	0 0	14	3. 26. A	0	18	E
	9	C	trans. Nich	7 Id	18	●	4. 44. P	0	0 0	0	19	F
	10	D	Gordian.	6 Id	0	0	0 0	3	1. 43. P	0	20	G
	11	E	*Whitsunday*	5 Id	7	11	7. 48. A	0	0 0	0	21	A
	12	F	*Sol in Gem.*	4 Id	15	0	7 P	11	1. 48. A	0	22	B
7	13	G	Seruatius.	3 Id	0	0	0 c	19	10. 56. A	0	23	C
	14	A	Bonifatiu	*prid. Id*	4	0	2. 33. A	8	6. 28. P	0	24	D
	15	B	Isidor. mar	*Idus.*	12	0	0. 54. A	0	0 0	0	25	E
	16	C		*17. K. Iu*	0	0	0 0	16	4. 9. A	●	26	F
	17	D	Trans. Ber.	16 Kl	1	0	20. 34. A	0	0 0	0	27	G
	18	E	Diosc. mar	15 Kl	0	0	0 0	5	7. 49. A	0	28	A
	19	F	Dunst. cō	14 Kl	9	0	5. 19. A	2	0 0	0	29	B
8	20	G	Bernardin	13 Kl	17	8	5. 43. A	13	2. 47. A	0	30	C
	21	A	Helen. que	12 Kl	6	●	7. 40. P	2	2. 43. A	0	31	D
	22	B	Desider.	11 Kl	0	0	0 0	10	11. 34. A	0	*Iune.*	
	23	C	*Term. begin*	10 Kl	14	0	3. 14. A	18	6. 58. P	0	2	F
	24	D	Adelm. bi.	9 Kl	3	0	*Noone.*	0	0 0	0	3	G
	25	E	Augustine	8 Kl	11	0	12. 49. A	7	5. 55. A	●	4	A
	26	F	Bedepriest	7 Kl	0	0	0 0	15	8. 43. P	0	5	B
9	27	G	Germane.	6 Kl	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	6	C
	28	A	Coro. mar.	5 Kl	19	0	9. 41. A	0	0 0	0	7	D
	29	B	Nichomed	4 Kl	0	0	0 0	4	6. 44. A	0	8	E
	30	C	Felix bish.	3 Kl	8	0	3. 1. A	12	10. 25. P	0	9	F
	31	D	Nerius.	*prid. kl*	16	12	4. 57. P	0	0 0	0	10	G

Rom Kalē

The Moone 29.

♍ Virgo is of the South, Feminine, Earthly, and Melancholy, Ruleth the Belly, Guts, and Midriffe with Leo. Of sickneſſes, Iliaca, and Coliaca Paſſio, Opilations of the ſpleene, and blacke Iaundice, Good to woo, naught to marry, becauſe of barrenneſſe.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	♑	place
1	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♑	♈	♊	♎	♉	♍	♋	♐	20
2	♑	♈	♓	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♒	♈	♋	♌	♏	♊	♎	♍	♑	21
3	♒	♉	♈	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♓	♉	♌	♍	♐	♋	♏	♎	♒	22
4	♓	♊	♉	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♈	♊	♍	♎	♑	♌	♐	♏	♓	23
5	♈	♋	♊	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♉	♋	♎	♏	♒	♍	♑	♐	♈	24
6	♉	♌	♋	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♊	♌	♏	♐	♓	♎	♒	♑	♉	25
7	♊	♍	♌	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♋	♍	♐	♑	♈	♏	♓	♒	♊	26
8	♋	♎	♍	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♌	♎	♑	♒	♉	♐	♈	♓	♋	27
9	♌	♏	♎	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♏	♒	♓	♊	♑	♉	♈	♌	28
10	♍	♐	♏	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♎	♐	♓	♈	♋	♒	♊	♉	♍	29
11	♎	♑	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♏	♑	♈	♉	♌	♓	♋	♊	♎	30
12	♏	♒	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♐	♒	♉	♊	♍	♈	♌	♋	♏	♋
13	♐	♓	♒	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♑	♓	♊	♋	♎	♉	♍	♌	♐	1
14	♑	♈	♓	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♒	♈	♋	♌	♏	♊	♎	♍	♑	2
15	♒	♉	♈	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♓	♉	♌	♍	♐	♋	♏	♎	♒	3
16	♓	♊	♉	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♈	♊	♍	♎	♑	♌	♐	♏	♓	4
17	♈	♋	♊	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♉	♋	♎	♏	♒	♍	♑	♐	♈	5
18	♉	♌	♋	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♊	♌	♏	♐	♓	♎	♒	♑	♉	6
19	♊	♍	♌	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♋	♍	♐	♑	♈	♏	♓	♒	♊	7
20	♋	♎	♍	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♌	♎	♑	♒	♉	♐	♈	♓	♋	8
21	♌	♏	♎	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♏	♒	♓	♊	♑	♉	♈	♌	9
22	♍	♐	♏	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♎	♐	♓	♈	♋	♒	♊	♉	♍	10
23	♎	♑	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♏	♑	♈	♉	♌	♓	♋	♊	♎	11
24	♏	♒	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♐	♒	♉	♊	♍	♈	♌	♋	♏	12
25	♐	♓	♒	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♑	♓	♊	♋	♎	♉	♍	♌	♐	13
26	♑	♈	♓	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♒	♈	♋	♌	♏	♊	♎	♍	♑	14
27	♒	♉	♈	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♓	♉	♌	♍	♐	♋	♏	♎	♒	15
28	♓	♊	♉	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♈	♊	♍	♎	♑	♌	♐	♏	♓	16
29	♈	♋	♊	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♉	♋	♎	♏	♒	♍	♑	♐	♈	17
30	♉	♌	♋	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♊	♌	♏	♐	♓	♎	♒	♑	♉	18

The English Kalender.

Hebr. No.	Dayes.	Sund. let.	Festiuall and fasting daies with olds names	Kalends, Nones, & Ides.	Prime ☽	Digits ☉	New Moone & suns eclipse.	Prime ☽	Full moone & her eclipse.	Digits ☽	Dayes.	Sund. let.	Rom. Kal.
	1	E	Nichomed	*Kalend.*	0	0	0	01	11.28 A ●		11	A	
	2	F		4 No	5	0	2. 56. A	0	6. 28. P	0	12	B	
10	3	G	*Quind. Tri.*	3 No	13	0	0	0	17 8. 17. A	0	13	C	
	4	A	Petrocius.	*pri. No*	2	0	2. 56. A	0		0	14	D	
	5	B	Bonif. bish	*Nonas.*	10	0	9. 26. P	6	0. 20. A	8	15	E	
	6	C	Claudius.	8 Id	0	0	0	0	14 6. 54 P	0	16	F	
	7	D	Wolstanc.	7 Id	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	17	G	
	8	E	Medard.	6 Id	18	0	6. 0. P	0	● 0	0	18	A	
	9	F		5 Id	7	0	6. 17. P	3	0. 36. A	0	19	B	
11	10	G	*Tres Trinit.*	4 Id	15	●	15. 26. P	11	11. 14. A	0	20	C	
	11	A	Barn. Apo.	3 Id	4	0	10. 28. A	19	6. 25. P	0	21	D	
	12	B	*Sol in canc.*	*prid. Id*	0	0	0	0	0 ●	0	22	E	
	13	C	*Termcends.*	*Idus.*	12	0	8. 45. P	8	3. 15. A	0	23	F	
	14	D	Basil bisho	18. *Kal.*	11	0	1. 47. P	16	3. 36. P	0	24	G	
	15	E	Vite.	17 Kl	0	0	●	0	0 ● 0	0	25	A	
	16	F		16 Kl	1	0	1. 41. A	5	11. 15. P	2	26	B	
12	17	G	Botolph. m	15 Kl	9	0	8. 25. P	13	29. P	0	27	C	
	18	A	Mart. & m.	14 Kl	17	0	7. 16. P	2	7. 4. P	0	28	D	
	19	B	*N. reg Iac.*	13 Kl	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	29	E	
	20	C	Tran. Edw	12 Kl	6	●	3. 24. A	10	6. 53. P	0	30	F	
	21	D	Walbur. v	11 Kl	14	●	10. 22. A	0	0 ●	0	*Iuly.*		
	22	E	Alban. ma	10 Kl	3	0	11. 41. P	18	4. 29. A	0	1	A	
	23	F	*Fast.*	9 Kl	4	0	●	0	7 6 P	●	3	B	
13	24	G	*Iohn Baptist*	8 Kl	0	0	0	0	● 0	0	4	C	
	25	A	Trās. of El.	7 Kl	0	0	0	●	15 11 A	●	5	D	
	26	B	Ioh. & Paul	6 Kl	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	6	E	
	27	C	Crescent	5 Kl	19	0	0. 6. A	4	8. 14. P	0	7	F	
	28	D	Leonis. *fast*	4 Kl	8	0	3. 16. P	0	0 0	0	8	G	
	29	E	*S. Peter Ap*	3 Kl	0	0	0	0	12 9. 26. A	0	9	A	
	30	F	C. of Paul	*prid. kl*	6	0	2. 36. A	1	6. 34. P	0	10	B	

The Moone 30.

Libra is of the West, masculine, airie, and Sanguine: Ruleth the Loynes, Nauell, Reines, Buttockes and Bladder with Scorpio. Of sicknesses dimnesse of sight, stopping of Vrine, the stone in the Reines, and cholick, &c. Diminish choler, Iourney, vse no Venery.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	☌
1	♑	♒	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♐	♑	♒	♓	♑	♑	♍	19
2	♐	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♍	♑	♎	♏	♏	♐	♐	♓	♈	♑	♑	♎	20
3	♐	♑	♑	♒	♓	♈	♊	♍	♑	♏	♏	♐	♐	♑	♒	♉	♒	♑	♏	21
4	♒	♒	♐	♓	♈	♉	♊	♑	♒	♏	♐	♐	♑	♑	♓	♊	♓	♒	♐	22
5	♒	♓	♑	♓	♈	♉	♋	♒	♓	♐	♑	♑	♒	♒	♈	♋	♈	♓	♑	23
6	♓	♈	♒	♈	♉	♊	♌	♓	♈	♑	♒	♒	♓	♓	♉	♌	♉	♈	♒	24
7	♈	♉	♓	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♉	♒	♓	♓	♈	♈	♊	♍	♊	♉	♓	25
8	♉	♊	♈	♊	♋	♌	♎	♉	♊	♓	♈	♈	♉	♉	♋	♎	♋	♊	♈	26
9	♊	♋	♉	♋	♌	♍	♏	♊	♋	♈	♉	♉	♊	♊	♌	♏	♌	♋	♉	27
10	♋	♌	♊	♌	♍	♎	♐	♋	♌	♉	♊	♊	♋	♋	♍	♐	♍	♌	♊	28
11	♌	♍	♋	♍	♎	♏	♑	♌	♍	♊	♋	♋	♌	♌	♎	♑	♎	♍	♋	29
12	♍	♎	♌	♎	♏	♐	♒	♍	♎	♋	♌	♌	♍	♍	♏	♒	♏	♎	♌	30
13	♎	♏	♍	♏	♐	♑	♓	♎	♏	♌	♍	♍	♎	♎	♐	♓	♐	♏	♍	♌ 1
14	♏	♐	♎	♐	♑	♒	♈	♏	♐	♍	♎	♎	♏	♏	♑	♈	♑	♐	♎	2
15	♐	♑	♏	♑	♒	♓	♉	♐	♑	♎	♏	♏	♐	♐	♒	♉	♒	♑	♏	3
16	♑	♒	♐	♒	♓	♈	♊	♑	♒	♏	♐	♐	♑	♑	♓	♊	♓	♒	♐	3
17	♒	♓	♑	♓	♈	♉	♋	♒	♓	♐	♑	♑	♒	♒	♈	♋	♈	♓	♑	4
18	♓	♈	♒	♈	♉	♊	♌	♓	♈	♑	♒	♒	♓	♓	♉	♌	♉	♈	♒	5
19	♈	♉	♓	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♉	♒	♓	♓	♈	♈	♊	♍	♊	♉	♓	6
20	♉	♊	♈	♊	♋	♌	♎	♉	♊	♓	♈	♈	♉	♉	♋	♎	♋	♊	♈	7
21	♊	♋	♉	♋	♌	♍	♏	♊	♋	♈	♉	♉	♊	♊	♌	♏	♌	♋	♉	8
22	♋	♌	♊	♌	♍	♎	♐	♋	♌	♉	♊	♊	♋	♋	♍	♐	♍	♌	♊	9
23	♌	♍	♋	♍	♎	♏	♑	♌	♍	♊	♋	♋	♌	♌	♎	♑	♎	♍	♋	10
24	♍	♎	♌	♎	♏	♐	♒	♍	♎	♋	♌	♌	♍	♍	♏	♒	♏	♎	♌	11
25	♎	♏	♍	♏	♐	♑	♓	♎	♏	♌	♍	♍	♎	♎	♐	♓	♐	♏	♍	12
26	♏	♐	♎	♐	♑	♒	♈	♏	♐	♍	♎	♎	♏	♏	♑	♈	♑	♐	♎	13
27	♐	♑	♏	♑	♒	♓	♉	♐	♑	♎	♏	♏	♐	♐	♒	♉	♒	♑	♏	14
28	♑	♒	♐	♒	♓	♈	♊	♑	♒	♏	♐	♐	♑	♑	♓	♊	♓	♒	♐	15
29	♒	♓	♑	♓	♈	♉	♋	♒	♓	♐	♑	♑	♒	♒	♈	♋	♈	♓	♑	16
30	♓	♈	♒	♈	♉	♊	♌	♓	♈	♑	♒	♒	♓	♓	♉	♌	♉	♈	♒	17
31	♈		♓	♉		♋	♍		♉	♒		♓	♈		♊		♋		♓	

The English Kalender.

Heb. No	Dayes,	Sund. Let	Festiuall and fasting dates, with old S. names	Kaleds Nones & Ides	Prime ♂	Digits ☉	New moons & suns eclipse.	Prime, ♂	Full moone, and her eclipse.	Digits ☾	Dayes,	Sund. Let.
14	1	G	Oct. Io. ba	Kaleds	5	●	10. 9. A	9	14.30.P	0	11	C
	2	A	Visit of Ma	6 No	13	0	6 33. P	17	.9 14. P	0	12	D
	3	B	Trã. of Th	5 No	2	0	6. 56. P	0	0 0	0	13	E
	4	C	Trã. of ma	4 No	0	0	0 0	6	3. 15 P	0	14	F
	5	D	Zoe virgin	3 No	10	0	12.38.P	0	0 0	0	15	G
	6	E	Oc. Pe. & P	pri. No	0	0	0 0	14	10. 3. A	●	16	A
	7	F	Martialis	Nonas.	18	0	5. 6. P	0	0 0	0	17	B
15	8	G	dep. Grim.	8 Id	0	0	0 0	3	10.36.A	0	18	C
	9	A	Cyrill. bish	7 Id	7	0	3. 9. A	11	7. 9. P	0	19	D
	10	B	Sept. fratr.	6 Id	15	0	10.49.A	0	0 0	0	20	E
	11	C	Trã. Bene	5 Id	4	●	7. 27. P	19	2. 26. A	0	21	F
	12	D	Nab. & Fel	4 Id	0	●	0 0	8	1. 22. P	0	22	G
	13	E	*Sol in Leo.*	3 Id	12	●	8. 12. A	0	0 0	0	23	A
	14	F		*prid. Id*	0	0	0 0	16	4. 1. A	0	24	B
16	15	G	Tr. Swith.	*Idus.*	1	0	5. 0. P	0	0 0	0	25	C
	16	A	Kenelm. ki	17. k. Au	9	0	22.24.P	5	2. 1. P	0	26	D
	17	B	Tr. of Osin	16 kl	8	0	13. 50.P	17	17.53.P	●	27	E
	18	C	Arnolp. bi	15 kl	17	0	3. 21. A	2	7. 4. P	0	28	F
	19	D	*Dog. dai. beg*	14 kl	6	0	10.36.A	0	0 0	0	29	G
	20	E	Marga. vir	13 kl	14	0	5. 47. P	10	2. 5. A	0	30	A
	21	F	Prax. vir.	12 kl	0	0	0 0	18	4. 38. P	●	31	B
17	22	G	Mary mag	11 kl	3	●	11.13. A	0	0 0	0	*Aug.*	
	23	A	Apolin. bi	10 kl	0	0	0 0	7	8 40. A	0	2	D
	24	B	Christi. *fast*	9 kl	11	0	4. 44. A		0 0	0	3	E
	25	C	*Iames apost.*	8 kl	0	0	0 0	15	2. 12. A	0	4	F
	26	D	Anm. mai	7 kl	19	0	1. 17. P	0	0 0	0	5	G
	27	E	7 sleepers.	6 kl	0	0	0 0	4	8. 6. A	0	6	A
	28	F	Samson. bi	5 kl	0	0	0 0	12	6 49. P	1	7	B
18	29	G	Fel. & hisfe	4 kl	16	0	11. 6. A		0 0	0	8	C
	30	A	Abd. & Sen	3 kl	5	0	6. 5. P	1	2. 1. A	0	9	D
	31	B	Germane.	*prid kl.*	0	0	0 0	9	10.43.A	0	10	E

The Moone 30.

♏ Scorpio is of the North, Feminine, watery, and flegmatieke, and ruleth the ſecret members, the fundament, and bladder, with Libra. Of ſickneſſes all filthy ſeabbes, and ſpottes in the face, loſſe of ſight, Canker and Hæmoroids, Leproſie, Alopecia, and French pox Vſe drugges; elſe infortunate.

☉ place	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	☽
1	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	18
2	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	19
3	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	20
4	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	21
5	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	22
6	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	23
7	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	24
8	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	25
9	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	26
10	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	27
11	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	28
12	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	28
13	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	29
14	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♍
15	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	1
16	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	2
17	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	3
18	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	4
19	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	5
20	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	6
21	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	7
22	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	8
23	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	9
24	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	10
25	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	11
26	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	12
27	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	13
28	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	4
29	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	15
30	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	16
31	♒		♓		♈		♋		♎		♐		♒		♈		♊		♌	17

The Engliſh Kalender.

Heb. No.	Dayes.	Fund. let.	Feſtiuall and faſting dayes, with olde names	Kalends Nones, & Ides.	Prime.	Digits ☉	New moone & ſuns eclipſe	Prime.	Digits ☽	Full moone and her eclipſe	Digits ☽	Dayes.	Sun. let.	Rom. Kale.
	1	C	Lammas	*Kaleds*	13	●	4. 16. A	17		11.48. A	0	11	F	
	2	D	Steph.mar	4	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	G	
	3	E	Inuē of ſte	3	No	0	0	0	6	6. 10. A	0	13	A	
	4	F		*pri.*	*No.*	10	0	3. 53. A	0	0	0	14	B	
19	5	G	*Gouries cōſ.*	*Nonas.*	0	0	0	0	14	0. 31. A	0	15	C	
	6	A	Trāſ. Chri	8	Id	18	0	2. 52. A	3	7. 17. P	1	16	D	
	7	B	feaſt of Ie	7	Id	7	0	11. 8. A	0	0	0	17	E	
	8	C	Ciriacke.	6	Id	15	0	6. 8. P	11	2. 43. A	0	18	F	
	9	D	Romai. ma	5	Id	0	0	0	19	*Noone.*	0	19	G	
	10	E	Lawr. mart	4	Id	4	0	6. 22. A	0	0	0	20	A	
	11	F		3	Id	12	●	9. 41. P	8	1. 36. A	0	21	B	
20	12	G	Clarevirg.	*prid. Id*		0	0	0	16	6. 33. P	0	22	C	
	13	A	Hippolite.	*Idus.*		0	0	0	0	0	0	23	D	
	14	B	*Sol in virgo*	19	kl	1	0	8. 25. A	0	0	● 0	24	E	
	15	C	Aſſ. of Mar	18	kl	9	0	11. 30. P	5	3. 58	A 0	25	F	
	16	D	Roch. mar.	17	kl	17	0	11. 6. A	13	5. 14. P	0	26	G	
	17	E	Oct. of La	16	kl	6	0	6. 5. P	2	2. 37. A	13	27	A	
	18	F		15	kl	0	0	0	0	10 9. 56. A	0	28	B	
21	19	G	Magnus m	14	kl	14	0	2. 28 A	0	0	0	29	C	
	20	A	Lodowick,	13	kl	0	0	0	0	18 5. 8. A	0	30	D	
	21	B	Bernard	12	kl	3	0	1. 50. A	7	11. 5. P	0	31	E	
	22	C	Oct. aſſum	11	kl	11	●	8. 34. P	0	0	0	*Sep.*		
	23	D	Tim. *Faſt*	10	kl	0	0	0	0	15 5. 57. P	0	2	G	
	24	E	*Barth. Apoſt*	9	kl	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	A	
	25	F		8	kl	19	0	1. 6. A	4	7. 1. P	0	4	B	
22	26	G	Zephan m.	7	kl	8	0	11. 18. A	0	0	0	5	C	
	27	A	Ruff. mar.	6	kl	16	0	7. 1. P	12	3. 17. A	0	6	D	
	28	B	Auguſt by.	5	kl	0	0	0	0	1 10. 35. A	0	7	E	
	29	C	*Dog. da. end*	4	kl	5	0	3. 42. A	9	9. 32. P	0	8	F	
	30	D	Fel. & And	3	kl	3	0	4. 22. P	0	0	0	9	G	
	31	E	Cuthbert.	*prid. kl*		13	0	0	0	17 3. 49. A	0	10	A	

The Moone 29.

♐ Sagitarius is of the East, Masculine, Fierie, and Cholericke: ruleth the Thighes and Hippes: Of sicknesses hot Fevers, Ophthalmia, and bleared eyes, and falles from high places, and from horses; diminish flegme, conferre with Lawyers, vse shooting.

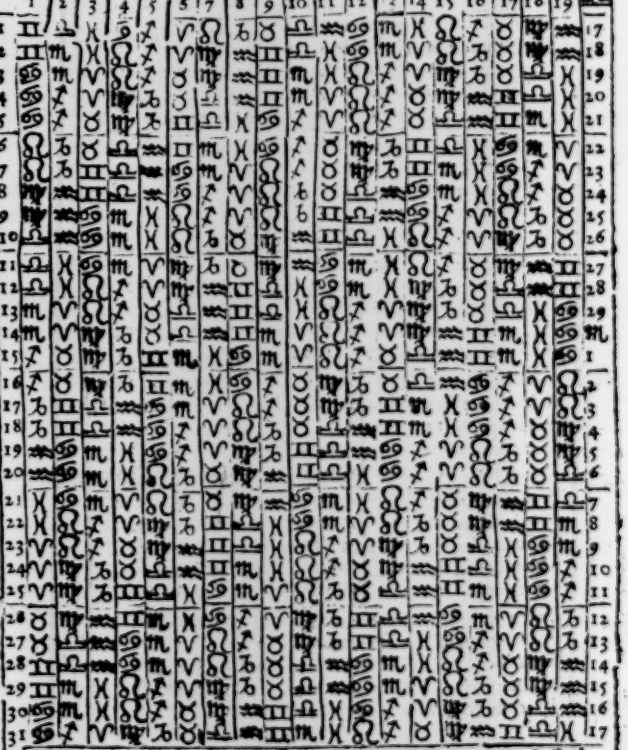
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	☌	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	18
2	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	19
3	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	20
4	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	21
5	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	22
6	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	23
7	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	24
8	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	25
9	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	26
10	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	27
11	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	28
12	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	29
13	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	☌
14	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	1
15	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	2
16	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	3
17	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	4
18	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	5
19	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	6
20	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	7
21	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	8
22	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	9
23	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	10
24	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	11
25	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	12
26	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	13
27	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	14
28	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	15
29	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	16
30	☌	♎	♒	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	♊	♌	☍	♋	♐	☽	♍	♑	

The English Kalender.

Hebr. No.	Dayes.	Sund. Let.	Festivall and fasting dayes with olds, names	Kalends, Nones, & Ides,	Prime ☌	Digits ☉	New moone & suns eclipse.	Prime ☽	Full moone & her eclipse.	Digits ☾	Dayes.	Sund. Let.
	1	F	Giles Abb	*Kalend*	2	0	1. 24. A	6	10. 16. P	0	11	B
23	2	G	Anth. mar.	4 No	10	●	6. 37 P	0	0 0	0	12	C
	3	A	Ordin. Gr.	3 No	0	0	0 0	14	2. 9. P	0	13	D
	4	B	Tr. of Cut.	*pri. No*	18	0	11. 48 A	0	0 0	0	14	E
	5	C	Bertine.	*Nonas.*	7	0	6. 58. P	3	3. 33. A	0	15	F
	6	D	Eugenius.	8 Id	0	0	0 0	11	10. 30. A	6	16	G
	7	E	*Nat. of Ma.*	7 Id	15	0	2. 16. A	0	0 0	0	17	A
	8	F	nat. of s. m.	6 Id	4	0	7. 41. P	19	0. 8. A	0	18	B
24	9	G	Gorg. Mar	5 Id	0	0	0 0	8	4. 13. P	0	19	C
	10	A	Silvius.	4 Id	12	0	1. 19. P	0	0 0	0	20	D
	11	B	Prot. & Hia	3 Id	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	21	E
	12	C	Martian.	*Pri. Id*	1	0	10. 2. P	16	10. 48. A	0	22	F
	13	D	*Sol in Libra*	*Idus*	0	0	0 0	1		0	23	G
	14	E	Holy Cross	18. *No.*	9	0	10. 36. A	25	19. 48. A	0	24	A
	15	F	Oct. of Ma	17 kl	17	0	1. 14. P	13	5. 32. A	0	25	B
25	16	G	Edith. virg	16 kl	6	0	2. 53. A	10	8. 39. P	0	26	C
	17	A	Lambert	15 kl	14	0	1. 7. P	0	0 0	0	27	D
	18	B	Vict. & Cor	14 Kl	0	0	0 0	18	8. 49. P	0	28	E
	19	C	Ianuar. M.	13 Kl	3	0	6. 9. P	8	0 0	0	29	F
	20	D	Eustace.	12 Kl	0	0	0 0	7	3. 47. P	0	30	G
	21	E	*Matthew ap*	11 Kl	11	0	1. 0. P	0	0 0	0	*Olio*	
	22	F	Mauritius	10 Kl	0	0	0 0	15	9. 38. A	0	2	B.
28	23	G	Tecla. virg	9 Kl	19	52	*Noone.* 0		0 0	0	3	C
	24	A	Andocheu	8 Kl	8	0	8. 10. P	4	4 20. A	0	4	D
	25	B	Firmine.	7 Kl	0	0	● 0	12	11. 47. A	0	5	E
	26	C	Cip & Inst	6 Kl	16	0	4. 35. A	1	9. 21. P	0	6	F
	27	D	Cos. & dam	5 Kl	5	0	3. 42. P	0	0 0	0	7	G
	28	E	Euriper.	4 Kl	0	0	0 0	9	10. 55. A	●	8	A
	29	F	*S. Michael.*	3 Kl	13	0	7. 14. A	17	8. 39. P	0	9	B
27	30	G	Ierom Pri.	*prid. kl*	2	0	4. 40. P	0	0 0	0	10	C

The Moone 30.

♑ Capricorne is of the South, Feminine, Earthly, and Melancholy: Ruleth the knees. Of sicknesses, ache in the Knees, deafnesse, losse of speech, and sight, itch, scabbes, and foulenesse of the skinne. Converse with old men, sow, plant, make Gardens.



October

The English Kalender.

Rob. No.	Dayes.	Sund. let.	Festiuall and fasting daies with old S. names	Kalēds, Nones, & Ides.		Prime ☉	Digits ☉	New Moone & suns eclipse.	Prime ☽	Full moone & her eclipse.	Digits ☽	Dayes.	Sund. let.
	1	A	Remigiusi	*Kalēds*	0	0	0	0	6	1. 28. P	0	11	D
	2	B	Leodeg. B	6. No	10	0	8. 36. A	14	2. 43. A	0	12	E
	3	C	Cand. mar	5 No	18	●	8. 34 P	0	0	0	0	13	F
	4	D	Francis cō	4 No	0	0	0	0 3	*Noone.*		0	14	G
	5	E	Apolinaris	3 No	7	0	3. 38. A	11	7. 36 P		0	15	A
	6	F		*pri. No*	15	0	*Noone.*	0	0	0	0	16	B
28	7	G	*Octa. marti*	*Nonas.*	0	0	0	0 19	2. 52. P		0	17	C
	8	A	Pelagi. vir	8 Id	4	0	11. 46. P	0	0	0	●	18	D
	9	B	*Termebegin*	7 Id	0	0	0	0 8	7. 5. A		0	19	E
	10	C	Ger. & vict	6 Id	12	0	6. 40. A	0			0	20	F
	11	D	Nichas. vir	5 Id	0	0	0	0 16	2. 3. A		0	21	G
	12	E	Calixt.	4 Id	1	0	11. 9. A	0	0	0	0	22	A
	13	F		3 Id	9	●	9. 12. P	5	4. 26. A		0	23	B
29	14	G	*Sol in Scor.*	*prid. Id*	17	0	4. 20. A	13	1. 17. P		0	24	C
	15	A	Iewes feast	*Idus.*	0	0	0	0 2	16. 37 A		0	25	D
	16	B	Mich. moū	17. K. No	0	0	0	0 10	7. 43. A		0	26	E
	17	C	Etheld. *fast*	16 Kl	14	0	2. 42. A	0	0	0	0	27	F
	18	D	*Luke Euan.*	15 Kl	0	0	0	0 18	2. 25. P		19	28	G
	19	E	Frideswide	14 Kl	3	0	11. 55. A	7	18 55. P		0	29	A
	20	F		13 Kl	0	0	0	0 6	2. 44. P		0	30	B
30	21	G	xj. Mar. vir	12 Kl	11	0	5. 15. A	0	0	0	0	31	C
	22	A	Mary Solō	11 Kl	19	0	10. 5. P	0	0	0	0	*Noue*	
	23	B	Roman. ar	10 Kl	11	0	35. 19. A	4	1. 49. P		0	2	E
	24	C	Magiory.	9 Kl	3	●	5. 21. A	12	8. 53. P		0	3	F
	25	D	Cris. & Cri	8 Kl	16	0	2. 38. P	0	0	0	0	4	G
	26	E	Vrsula vir.	7 Kl	0	0	0	0 1	10. 56. A		0	5	A
	27	F	Florence.	6 Kl	5	0	6. 42. A	0	0	0	0	6	B
31	28	G	*Sim. & Iud*	5 Kl	1	0	0. 26. A	9	3. 16. A		0	7	C
	29	A	Narcissus	4 Kl	0	0	0	0 17	1. 26. P		●	8	D
	30	B	Germā bi	3 Kl	2	0	3. 21. A	0	0	0	0	9	E
	31	C	Quintine.	*prid. kl*	16	0	9. 24 P	6	3. 40. A		0	10	F

The Moone 29.

♒ Aquarius is of the West, Masculine, Airie, and Sanguine, and ruleth the legges: Of sicknesses, Feuer quartanes, black Iaundice, swelling of the legges, and varices. Diminish Melancholy, lay fondations, plant, build, &c.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	18
2	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	19
3	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	20
4	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	21
5	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	22
6	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	23
7	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	24
8	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	25
9	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	26
10	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	27
11	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	28
12	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	29
13	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	1
14	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	2
15	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	3
16	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	4
17	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	5
18	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	6
19	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	7
20	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	8
21	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	9
22	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	11
23	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	12
24	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	13
25	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	14
26	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	15
27	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	16
28	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	17
29	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	18
30	♑	♐	♏	♐	♒	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♒	♉	♈	♒	♊	♏	♉	

The Englisſh Kalender.

Heb. No.	Dayes,	Sund. Let.	Feſtiuall and faſting daies, with old S. names	Kalends Nones & Ides	Prime ☌	Digits ☉	New moone & suns eclipse.	Prime ☽	Full moone, and her eclipse.	Digits ☾	Dayes,	Sund. Let.	Rom. Kal.
	1	D	*All Saints.*	*Kalend*	o	o	o	14	2 22. ☽	o	11	G	
	2	E	AllSoules.	4 No	18 ●		5. 51. A	3	9. 39. P	o	12	A	
	3	F	Winifrid v	3 No	7 ●		1 46. P	o	o o	o	13	B	
32	4	G	Amantius	*pri. No*	15 o		0. 18. A	11	6. 36. A	o	14	C	
	5	A	*Papiſts conſ*	*Nonas.*	o	o	o	o	o o	o	15	D	
	6	B	Leonard.	8 Id	o	o	o	19	8. 54. A	o	16	E	
	7	C	Wilbrode.	7 Id	4	o	6. 3. A	o	o o	o	17	F	
	8	D	4 Crowned	6 Id	12	o	11. 30. P	8	3. 29. A	o	18	G	
	9	E	Theodore.	5 Id	o	o	o	16	9. 20. P	8	19	A	
	10	F	Ma.b. of R	4 Id	1	o	11. 9. P	o	o o	o	20	B	
33	11	G	Martine.	3 Id	9	o	19. 23. P	5	3 31 .P	o	21	C	
	12	A	*Sol in Sagit*	*prid. Id*	17 ●		3. 23. P	13	11. 57. P	o	22	D	
	13	B	Tra. of Erk	*Idus.*	o	o	o	2	8. 55. A	o	23	E	
	14	C		18. *k. De*	6 ●		3. 24. A	10	10. 51. P	o	24	F	
	15	D	Macute.	17 Kl	14	o	7. 14. P	o	o o	o	25	G	
	16	E	Edm. arch.	16 kl	o	o	o	o	o o	o	26	A	
	17	F		15 kl	o	o	o	18	8. 50. A	o	27	B	
34	18	G	*Octab. Mar*	14 kl	3	o	5. 36. A	o	o o	o	28	C	
	19	A	Eliza. mart	13 kl	11	o	8. 29. P	7	1. 31. A	o	29	D	
	20	B	Edmund K	12 kl	o	o	o	15	2. 34. P	o	30	E	
	21	C	Preſ. of ma	11 kl	19	o	8. 4. A	4	11 36. P	o	*Decē.*		
	22	D	Cicily virg	10 kl	8	o	3. 15. P	o	o o	o	2	G	
	23	E	Clement.	9 kl	16 ●		11. 53. P	12	7. 13. A	o	3	A	
	24	F	Criſogon.	8 kl	o	o	o	o	o o	o	4	B	
53	25	G	Kateri. vir.	7 kl	o	o	o	o	1 3. 27 A	o	5	C	
	26	A	Line biſh.	6 kl	5	o	0. 24. A	9	9. 50. P	o	6	D	
	27	B	Agricola.	5 kl	13	o	7. 22. P	o	o o	o	7	E	
	28	C	*Terme ends*	4 kl	2	o	11. 19. P	17	5. 7. A	o	8	F	
	29	D	*faſt*	3 kl	o	o	o	o	6 4. 40. P	19	9	G	
	30	E	*Andrew ap.*	*prid. kl*	10	o	9. 13 A	o	o o	o	10	A	

The Moone 30.

♓ Piſces is of the North, Feminine, Watry, and Flegmaticke: Ruleth the Feet, Ankles, and Heeles Of ſickneſſes, the gout, ſcabbes, leproſie, palſie, and ſuche, as Aries: Diminiſh Choler, take Drugges by Pill, vſe fiſhing, &c.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	19
2	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	20
3	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	21
4	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	22
5	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	23
6	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	24
7	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	25
8	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	26
9	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	27
10	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	28
11	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	29
12	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	30
13	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	31
14	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	32
15	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	33
16	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	34
17	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	35
18	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	36
19	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	37
20	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	38
21	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	39
22	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	40
23	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	41
24	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	42
25	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	43
26	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	44
27	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	45
28	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	46
29	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	47
30	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	48
31	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♈	♌	♐	♒	49

The English Kalender.

Heb No.	Dayes	Sund, let.	Festiuall and fasting dayes, with olds, namer	Kalends, Nones, & Ides.	Prime ♂	Digits, ☉	New Moone & suns eclipse.	Prime ♀	Full Moone and her eclipse.	Digits ☾	Dayes,	Sund, let.
	1	F	Loy	*Kalend*	18	0	4. 19. P	14	1. 9. A	0	11	B
6	2	G	Liban.mar	4 No	0	0	0 0	3	8. 43. A	0	12	C
	3	A	Dep.of Ol	3 No	7	0	2. 7. A	11	8. 17. P	0	13	D
	4	B	Barba.virg	*pri. No*	15	●	3. 23. P	0	0 0	0	14	E
	5	C	Sabba.Ab.	*Nonas.*	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	15	F
	6	D	Nich.Bish	8 Id	0	0	0 0	19	3. 30. A	0	16	G
	7	E	Oct.of An	7 Id	4	0	0. 55. A	8	9. 58. P	0	17	A
	8	F	Con.of m.	6 Id	12	0	6. 22. P	0	0 0	0	18	B
37	9	G	Cypr. Abb	5 Id	0	0	0 0	16	1. 29. P	0	19	C
	10	A	Eulal. virg	4 Id	1	0	10.20. A	2	23. 49. P	0	20	D
	11	B	Damasus	3 Id	9	0	5 32. A	5	2. 0. A	11	21	E
	12	C	*Sol in Capr.*	*pri. Id*	17	0	5. 57. A	13	9. 4. A	0	22	F
	13	D	Lucie virg.	*Idus*	6	0	7. 52. P	0	0 0	0	23	G
	14	E	Othy virg.	19. *K. Ia*	0	0	0 0	10	4 38. P	0	24	A
	15	F	Valeribish	18 kl	14	●	1. 55. P	0	0 0	0	25	B
38	16	G	Maximi.	17 kl	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	26	C
	17	A	Diacor ma	16 kl	3	0	10. 3. P	18	2. 38. A	0	27	D
	18	B	Barnardin	15 kl	0	0	0 0	7	4. 35. P	0	28	E
	19	C	Veneti. vir	14 kl	11	0	10 14. A	0	0 0	0	29	F
	20	D	Iulian *Fast*	13 kl	19	0	6. 18. P	15	2. 56. A	0	30	G
	21	E	*Thomas Ap*	12 kl	0	0	0 0	4	10. 7. A	0	31	A
	22	F	Desider.m	11 kl	8	0	2. 29. A	12	7. 22. P	0	*Panu*	
39	23	G	Victor vir.	10 kl	16	0	1. 17. P	0	0 0	0	2	C
	24	A	Claudy	9 kl	0	0		1	10 8. P	0	3	D
	25	B	*Christm.day*	8 kl	5	0	8 42. P			0	4	E
	26	C	*Stephen.*	7 kl	0	0	0 ●	9	5. 14. P	0	5	F
	27	D	*Iohn Euan*	6 kl	13	0	2.23. P	17	7. 3. P	0	6	G
	28	E	*Innocents.*	5 kl	2	0	0 31. P.	0	0 0	0	7	A
40	29	F	Thom.Bec	4 k	10	0	7. 58. P	6	4 12 *A*	0	8	B
	30	G	Tra. of Ia.	3 kl	0	0	0 0	14	11,30,*A*	0	9	C
	31	A	Silue.Bish.	*prid. kl*	18	●	4 23 A	3	10 8 P	0	10	D

The

The Anatomy of mans Body, as the parts thereof are gouerned by the 12. Signes of the Zodiacke.

Aries. The Head and Face.

Gemini Armes & shoul-

Taurus. Neck

Cancer. Breast. Stomach and ribs.

Leo. Heart & Backe.

Libra Reins & loynes.

Virgo. Bowels and Belly.

Sagitarius Thighs

Scorpio. Secret members.

Aquarius The Legges.

Capricornus. Knees.

Pisces. The Feet.

♈ Aries ♉ Taurus ♊ Gemini ♋ Cancer ♌ Leo ♍ Virgo. ♎ Libra ♏ Scorpio ♐ Sagitarius ♑ Capricorne ♒ Aquarius. ♓ Pisces.

The seuen Planets.

Saturne ♄ Iupiter ♃ Mars ♂ Sol ☉ Venus ♀ Mercuri ☿ Luna ☽

The Aspects.

☌ Coniunct. ☍ Oppos. ☐ Quart. ✶ Sextil. △ Trin.

CHAP.

Chap. I.

Of the Distinction of Creatures, and their respondencie to the World.

THe euerlasting GOD, as infinite in wisedome, as incomprehensible in power, the onlie builder and maker of this wonderfull and glorious frame of the world, hath likewise (by his most diuine knowledge) created and suffred man to perceiue three orders of creatures, all differing in themselues: which are corporall, as the Elements; spirituall as Angels; and compound, as Man: And these corporall bodies are subdiuided into bright and shining bodies, as Planets and Starres, or into opacious and grosse bodies, as the earth and mettals, or into diaphane and transparent bodies, as aire and water. Of these kinds of bodies some haue being onlie, as stones; some, life and being, as Trees; some, sense, life and being, as Beasts; and others, vnderstanding, sense, life, and being, as Man, which is most noble of all other; and therefore the Philosophers haue called him Microcosmus, a little world, which doth respond vnto the greater; for as the nu-

tion

motion of the whole globe is caused by the voluntarie motion of an intellectuall substance (which some call Dæmones, or Intelligentiæ) so man is moued by his intellectiue soule, because as Aristotle hath proued, Euery thing that is moued, is moued by the vertue of another. And as this most wonderfull frame or Machina doth contains all things in it selfe, because Extra cœlum nihil est: so man by knowledge is all, and at all nothing naturall is hid from him, being not without motiõs & affectations equall to that glorious & heauenlie Hierarchie. And to end this respondencie betwirt Microcosmus and Cosmus, betwirt Man and the World, in man are two motions, intellectuall & sensuall, the one to good, the other to bad: so in the world are two local motions, rationall and irrationall, the one into the West, the other into the East: for as the irrationall motion is contrarie to the rationall; so is the intellectuall to ỹ sensuall. Man thus resembling the heauens, became a Christian, taking the denomination thereof from Christ; Iesus being the proper name, and Christ the surname; Iesus being the name of his God-head and diuinitie, and Christ the name of his office and dignitie: Iesus in Greeke being called Sother, in Latine Saluator, in English both signifying a Sauior; and in conclusion, note from S. Bernard 4 creations of man: The first without man & woman, as Adam out of the earth: The second of man without woman, as Euah, of Adams rib: the third of man & woman, as we are: & the 4 of a virgin, without man, as Christ of Mary.

CHAP.

Chap. II.

The definition of the World.

The woꝛld is Heauen and Earth, & all things therein contained as well simple as mixt, and (as Moses testifies) was made by God. The Latines call it Mundus à mouendo, because it is in continuall motion; it is called of the Grekes Cosmus, à pulchritudo, because it is most faire and beautifull, as well by reason of the Elements, and such transparent bodies, as by reason of the resplendencie of the Sunne, Mone, and Starres: foꝛ indeede what is moꝛe admirable to beholde? which caused Plato to say, Eies were giuen to man to viewe the gloꝛie of heauen, as may also appeare by Ouid.

Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumq; videre.

Foꝛ what is a moꝛe sure testimonie of the woꝛkes of God, oꝛ what greater delight is there (to them that trulie vnderstand it) then the beholding the gloꝛie of the Sunne, Mone, and Starres, in obseruing their motions vpon their Excentrickes, and Concentrickes, in noting the diuersitie of aspect and radiations, with their retrogradations and directions, their magnitudes and distances, and such like? As foꝛ the name of Heauen, it is called with the Latines Cœlum, quia cœlatum est, pictum & ornatum.

Chap.

Chap. III.
Of the diuision of the World.

The world is diuided into two parts or regions, Elementary and Aethereall: The Elementary part is subiect vnto daily alteration, and doth containe the Fire, Aire, Water, and Earth. The Aethereall region doth containe in his cõcauitie, the Elementaris region, & this Aethereall region is called of some, Quinta essentia, the quint-essence, or fift substance, which is a bodie of it selfe, differing from all Elements, and things Elementall, aswell in matter as in forme, and no lesse in nature and qualitie containing no contrarietie, and being without corruption; such is heauen, and the matter thereof, but the Elements are farre otherwise, not simple, but compounded of viscotious matter: for a pure Element cannot be seene, because that which is pure wanteth colour, and that which wanteth colour is not visible, and therefore the Elements intermingle themselues according to their propinquitie, so that an Element is that whereof any thing is compounded: they are the first of compositiõs, yet of themselues not compounded: for they be imagined simple bodies in respect of other bodies, compound and mixt of these Elements: euerie part taketh name of the whole, as euerie part of water, is water; and euerie part of fire, is fire: They be diuisible into parts of diuers formes, and of the commixion of them is made and ingendred

diuers

diuers things of sundrie kinds, as well things vegitatiue, as sensitiue, rationall or irrationall, and euery of these Elements hath & nourisheth therein liuing creatures, as the Salamander in our fire, which is but an imperfect Element, because it is mixt with vilectious and earthy matter: the Camelion in the aire, which there also liueth, and Birds which there abide: the Fish in the water, Moles and wormes in the earth, and man and beast vpon the earth: and you must know, that euery bodie compounded of the foure Elements, is elementarie, not that they be Elements formally but vertually in mixt bodies.

Chap. IIII.

Of the Elementall part of the World.

IN the Elementall part of the world is contained the earth, the water, aire, and fire, the superficiall conueritie of euery one of these resting in the superficiall concauitie of the next superior Element; and therefore the earth hangeth in the concauitie of the water; the water, in the concauitie of the aire, and the aire in the concauitie of the fire: euen as you see the scales of onions one inclosed in an other. Now for the earth, it is a round body like vnto a ball, darke and solid without any concauity, hanging by the prouidence of God, fixed in the middest of the world, insomuch that if you were in any other part of the earth, you should be no nearer to the heauens then you are in England, which moued the Philosophers to

to say: Stellæ æquè distare à centro terræ, siue in Oriente, siue in Occidente, &c. And the Earth (as you shall perceiue hereafter) is but a point in respect of the Heauens, and is by nature cold & dry. Next aboue the earth is the water, the earth hanging in the concauity thereof, they both indeed making but one round globe, as may appeare by the Eclipse of the Moone, the seas being bounded and limited by the earth, as may appeare by Psal. 107. and Iob 38. the water is of nature colde and moist, in compassing the superficiall conuexity whereof is the aire, and is diuided into three regions, the inferiour, superiour, and meane; the inferiour is warme by reason of the reflection of the Sunne-beames, reuerberated and beaten backe by the earth: the superiour is hote by occasion of the propinity of the fire, and there Comets and fiery Meteors are ingendred: the meane is coldest, as well by the remotenesse of the fiery region, as also for that the reflection and reuerberation of the sunne-beames can not extend so farre, and here all watery meteors are created, as snow and such like: but the Element of aire of it selfe is warme and moist, hanging in the concauity of the fire, which is hote and dry, so that each Element hath qualities of the other by participation, as the aire doth participate with the fire in warmenesse, with the water in moistnesse, the earth with the water in coldnesse, and with the fire in drinesse, so that two elements be extreamly contrary, as the fire, warme & dry, is contrarie to the water, cold and moist; and the aire warme

and

and moist, is contrary to the earth, cold and dry; so that there is in euery Element but one predominating qualitie, called the qualitie passiue, because they be contrary amongst themselues, and cannot consist in euery Element; as the fire exceedeth in heate, the aire in moistnesse, coldnesse in the water, and drynesse in the earth; and what other qualities they haue, come by participation: of the materiall vertue, & naturall commixtion of which Element, all bodies, perfect and vnperfect (which are bodies mixt) are ingendred. For you must know, that there is nothing in the world but is compounded hereof; as stones take most of the nature of the earth; mettals of the slimy nature of the water; plants, hearbs, and all liuing things, take most of the aire, and yet all these haue part of the fire: and therfore some stones, as lime-stones, and thunder-bolts, take most of the fire; other stones more of the water then earth, as Christall, Birrell, & Pearles: and other participate more of the aire then earth, as such ỳ will not sinke. And so amongst mettals, some participate more of one element then of another: as lead and siluer of the earth; quick-siluer of ỳ water; copper of the aire; & iron & gold of ỳ fire. So may it be said of hearbs and plants: the roots by their thicknesse participating most of the earth; the leaues by their moistnesse, of water, the blossomes for their lightnesse, of the aire; and the seed, by reason of the generatiue spirit, of the fire. So do all beasts participate more of one Element then another, as is said before: albeit some parts of them participate of the

other elements, as bones of the earth, flesh of the aire, the spirit vitall of the fire, and the humour of the water. Likewise the senses of man bee attributed vnto the foure elements; as the vnderstanding to the fire, the reason to the aire, the imagination to the water, & feeling to the earth. The like is of the outward senses: the sight is appropriated to the fire, for light is not without fire; the hearing to the aire, as caused by the reuerberation therof; the smell to the water, for no smell is without moysture; and the touching to the earth. So be the acts of the body, and passions of the mind, attributed to the elements; as mouing slowly, to the earth: feare and sorrow, to the water: ioy, grace, and maintenance, to the aire: anger, fury, and vnrest, to the fire. Let this suffice, lest I be tedious.

Chap. V.

Of the Aethereall, or Cœlestiall part of the World.

The celestiall part of the world, called of some the Aethereal Region, or Quinta essentia, encompasseth and containeth in the concauity therof, all the Elementall Region. And this celestiall part hath in it ỳ seuen Planets, & their Spheares, the starry Firmament, the Christalline Heauen, the First Mouer, and the Empyreall Heauen, as shall follow.

Of the first Heauen.

The Philosophers had no knowledge of this Empyreall

Empyreall Heauen: onely the Scriptures teach vs to beleeue the same; and is called the Empyreall Heauen, by reason of the clearenesse and resplendency. It is immoueable, made by God the first day he began his creation of ye world, and by him immediatly replenished with his ministers, the holy Angels. It is the foundation of ye world, most fine and pure in substance, most round in shape, most great in quantity, most cleare in quality, & most high in place, where (as it is thought) remaineth the humanity of Iesus Christ; and hath therein three Hierarchies, holy orders, or principalities, called Epiphonia, Epiphonomia, and Euphumia; and these are called of some, Supercœlestiall, Cœlestiall, and Subcœlestiall. Now the first hath in it three orders, as Seraphins, Cherubins, and Thrones: The first excelling in zealous loue, the second in knowledge, and the third in iustice. Epiphonomia hath likewise three orders; as Principalities, teaching inferiours duty to their superiours; Powers, chasing away euill spirits, comforting such as fight in ghostly battell; and Dominations, teaching men how to behaue themselues in spirituall conflicts. Lastly, Euphumia, or subcœlestial, hath also vnder it three lower orders; as Vertues for comforters; Archangels, shewing miracles; and Angels working miracles. To conclude, here is the aboundance of all goodnesse, and perfect felicitie, with the priuation of euill.

Chap. VI.
Of the first Moueable.

VNder the Empyreall Heauen is situate the First Moueable, called Primum Mobile, containing all other inferiour Spheares, and by his naturall motion moueth from East to West, and to the East againe in foure and twenty houres; and by violence of this motion carrieth with him all the inferiour Spheares, contrary to their proper motion, which is to the East. And many Philosophers thinke, that if this motion were not slackened by the contrary course of the inferiour Spheares, that the frame of Heauen and Earth would be torne in peeces, and nothing prosper or remaine, by reason of the violence thereof. This Heauen is pure and cleare without starres.

Chap. VII.
Of the Christalline Heauen.

THe Christalline Heauen is also a cleare substance, void of Starres, not subiect to the sight, perlucid, transparant, and most slow in motion, moning (according to the succession of the Signes) one degree in 100 yeares, and accomplishing a full reuolution in 36000 yeares, but according to Alfonsus, in 49000 yeares. The reason why this heauē doth require so long a time, is because of the neerneſſe thereof to the first Moueable, which turneth this heauen & the rest about with

with him by a contrary motion, as is said: and therefore the neerer any Sphear is to the first Mouer, the longer is he in accomplishing his reuolution. This reuolution of some is called, Magnus annus Platonis; because when it was cõpleat, he thought all things should returne to the estate they were at first. This Heauen is called of some, The watry Heauen, by the authority of Scripture, Gen. chap. 1. And in the Psalmes: All the waters aboue the firmament, &c.

Chap. VIII.
Of the Starry Heauen.

This Firmament is a most glorious Heauen, adorned & beautified with all the fired stars, whose naturall motion is vpon two little circles, the one about the head of Aries, the other of Libra, whose diameters is 4 deg. 18 min. and 43 sec. and is called the motion of Trepidation. But indeed ỹ motion of this heauen is threefold: for first it turneth about from East to West in foure and twenty houres, according to the diurnal motion. Next, it moueth from West to East, according to the 9 Heauen, and is called, The motion of the Auges of the fixed Starres: which Auges are points, limiting the greatest distance of any Sphear from the center of the world. The last is made by vertue of his owne proper motion: as sometimes towards the South, and other times into the North, which is called, Motus trepidationis, as is said. This Sphear maketh his whole re-

volution in 7000 yeares; and this motion sometime is called Motus, accessus, & recessus, onely proper to the 8 Spheare: & in this spheare or heauen is the Zodiack, and all the rest of the circles in the materiall Spheare imagined to bee. And this 8 spheare, according to Albategnius, is distant from the earth 19000 semidiameters.

Chap. IX.

The course, colour, placing, magnitude, and distance of the seuen Planets, with the thicknesse of their Spheares.

VNder and within the concauitie of the starry Heauen is placed the Orbe and Spheare of Saturn, & so the rest successiuely, which are known by their colour & magnitude. And if any one require to know why these spheares (being so many) are not subiect to sight, but seeme as one intire body: the reason is, For that they be Bodies perspicuous, cleare and transparent. But to proceed.

Saturne, mouing vnder the 8 Speare, is of a pale leaden colour, requiring 30 yeares to passe through the Zodiacke, and is bigger then the earth 95 times: Albategnius saith but 79. Alfraganus saith 91. their diameters being as 9 to 2; & is distant frō the earth 15800 semidiameters, but as Tycho Brache saith, 10550 semidiameters: and as the vulgar say, 237978 miles and a halfe, Saturne being from the firmament 120485 miles, so that the heauen of Saturne must containe in thicknesse 19604454 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, otherwise it could

not

not containe his ſtarre.

Iupiter is nert vnder Saturne, faire and bright, ending his reuolution in 12 yeares: according to Albategnius he appeareth as the 12 part of the Sunne, and therefore is bigger then the earth 81 times. Alfrag. ſaith 95. others 91. their diameters being as 32 to 7. He is diſtant from the earth 10423 ſemidiameters, but wt the vulgar 159357½ miles, whoſe Heauen containes in thickneſſe 1899654$\frac{5}{11}$ miles, and is below Saturne 78721 miles.

Mars, within the concauity of the ſpheare of Iupiter, appeares of a fiery colour, running his courſe in two yeares, appearing as the 20 part of the Sunne, and therfore doth containe the whole magnitude of the earth once: and as Albateg. ſaith, a third part more. Some ſay once, and ten ſirteenes: others would haue it twice, which is falſe: ſo that their diameters are as 7 to 6. Alfraganus puts Mars and the earth in a Seſquialter proportion, with an 8 part ouer, which is once and a halfe, and one 8 part. Mars is diſtant from the earth 4584. ferè ſemidiameters: but as the vulgar haue ſaid, 80536½ miles, and his ſpheare is in thickneſſe 26308800 miles, and is vnder Iupiter 78721 miles.

The Sunne is placed in ỳ middle of the planets, moſt cleare & bright, the wel-ſpring of pure light, oculus mundi, anima & cor cœli, finiſhing his reuolution euery yeare, delighting (as a Giant) to run his courſe. And according to Ptolemeus, Albategnius, and Alfraganus, he is 166½ times big-

ger then the earth, so that their diameters beare proportion, as 11 to 2. But Copernicus will haue the Sunne to be but 162 ferè more then the earth: so that their diameters are as 5. P. 27. M. to one. According to the first account, the Sunne is distant hence 1150 Semidiameters; but with the later, 1142 semidiameters; and as the vulgar say, it is from the earth to Sol, 64811 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, his Heauen containing in thickenesse 343996 $\frac{4}{11}$ miles: he being below Mars 15725 miles.

Venus, vnder the Spheare of the Sunne, doth appeare very cleare and shining. Not three yeares past, being the Euening starre, she was taken of many, at first, for a Comet: for indeed shee is brighter then Iupiter, ending her reuolution as the Sunne, from whom she cannot depart more then 48 degrées: so that going before the Sunne, she is called the Morning Starre; and following the Sunne, the Euening Starre. She appeareth as the 10 part of Sols diameter, and therefore is lesser then the earth 36 times, their diameters being as 10 to 3. Alfraganus would haue the earth 28 times more then Venus: others, 39. others, 37. Tycho saith, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ times: she is from the earth 618 Semidiameters; and as the vulgar say, 41374 miles, lying below the Sunne 23437 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles: her Heauen being in thickenesse 3274494 $\frac{4}{11}$ miles.

Mercury, wandring vnder the Spheare of Venus, appeareth somewhat shining, but not very bright, beeing neuer more then 29 degrées

elongated

elongated from the Sunne, and therefore seldome séene. His diameter sheweth as the 15 part of the Sunnes diameter; whereby we may gather, that he is lesse then the earth 19000 times. Alfraganus would haue him 22000 at least. Others 32000. Others 3143 times lesse. But Tycho will haue it but 19 times; and his diameter to be to the diameter of the earth, as 3 to 8. With the vulgar he is distant from the earth 28562 miles, and is below Venus 1282 miles: his Heauen containing in thicknesse 25337$\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

The lowest of all the Planets is the Moone, whose body is encompassed within the spheare of Mercurie, running ouer the whole Zodiacke in 27 dayes, 7 houres, 43 minutes, and neere 6 seconds. She is lesser then the earth 39 times: so that the body of the Sunne containes the body of the Moone 6540 ferè. Herewith agreeth Ptolemeus, Albategnius, and Alfraganus: But Copernicus will haue the Moone 43 times lesse: so that where (with the former) their diameters be as 17 to 5, with Copernicus it is as 7 to 2: and therefore the body of the Sunne must exceed the body of the Moone, 7000. Of the vulgar she is said 15750 miles distant from the earth, with Tycho 60 semidiameters, whose heauen containeth 105222$\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is below Mercurie, 12812 miles.

As touching these distances of the Planets, you must know that it is meant when they be in their meane motion, neither in their Apogeon, or Perigeon:

rigeon: for then they be much further off, or farre neerer vnto vs.

Chap. X.

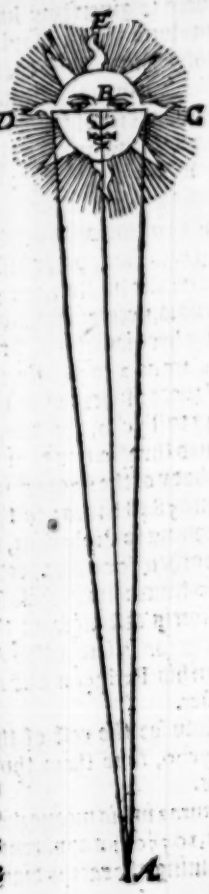
Of the magnitude of the Sunne and Moone, and the rest of the Planets, with their Diameters, and distances from the Earth, in miles, according to Tycho Brahe: and of the magnitude of the fixed starres, and other secrets concerning them.

TYcho Brahe, a Dane (as by his workes, and commendations of our Soueraigne Lord K. Iames may appeare) a diligent obseruer of the celestiall bodies, doth much differ in their diameters, the magnitude of their bodies, and their distance from the earth, from all other ancient writers, as it shall appeare by his demonstration of the Sunnes magnitude.

He first obserued by a hollow instrument of 32 foot long, that the greatest apparent diameter of the Sunne, being in his Apogeon, was 30 minutes; in his Perigeon 32 minutes; and in his meane motion about the Equinoctiall, or a little after, 31 minutes; reiecting vtterly the opinion of Ptolemeus and Copernicus, that affirme the apparent diameter of the sunne in his Apogeon, to be 31 minutes, 40 seconds; in Perigeon neere 34; and in his meane motion 32 ½ minutes. Likewise for the distance of the Sunne from the earth in his meane motion, he reiects Ptolemeus 1165

semi-

semidiameters, as too much, and Copernicus 1142 as too little, and iumps at the meane betwixt both, & so pronoũceth ẏ sun in his meane motiõ 1150 semidiameters frõ the earth, drawing thereby more neare to a Germane, one Io. Franc. Offus. ẏ would haue the Sunne 576 whole diameters from ẏ earth, which is 1152 semidiameters. Hauing thus presupposed his apparẽt diameter in his meane motion 31 minutes, & accordingly his distance from the earth 1150 semidiameters: Thus he demonstrates his Corpulencie.



D E C is the body of ẏ Sun, whose diameter D C maketh the angle D A C 31 M, at A the earth. Now ẏ distance of the Sunne from the earth, is A B 1150 semidiameters: therefore in ẏ right lined triangle

there

there is giuen two knowne sides, containing a knowne angle: (for D A and C A differ not sensibly from A B) so that the third side is P. 1122 $\frac{1}{7}$ ferè, and so many semidiameters of the earth doth the diameter of the Sunne containe: therfore his diameter is greater then the earths 5 $\frac{1}{77}$ times: by which, according to Cubicall numbers, ỳ body of the Sunne doth exceed the body of the Earth but 139 times; and no more doth Tycho allow.

Now the apparent Diameter of the Moone in her meane motion, is 33 minutes; her distance 60 semidiameters: the diameter of the earth containing her diameter 3 $\frac{1}{77}$ times, so ỳ their proportions are as 2 to 7. And thus briefly of these two Planets: whereby it may appeare, that according to Tycho, the diameter of the Sunne containes the Moones diameter 18 times; whereby the body of the Moone is lesse then the Sunne, aboue 5848 times; so that the Sunne, neither according to Ptolemeus, doth exceed the Moone more then 6000, nor yet according to Copernicus 7000 times: and in cõclusion, ỳ Sun in his meane motion is distant from the earth 1150 semidiameters (as is said) in his Apogeon in Iune, 1190, and in his Perigeon but 1110 times, as in December.

Now for the rest of the Planets, according to Tycho, take them thus briefly, lest I be tedious.

Saturne in his meane motion, is from the earth semid. 10550. his apparent diameter is M. 1. S. 5. containing the earths diameter 2 $\frac{8}{11}$ times, bearing

ring proportion as 31 to 11, exceeding the earth 22 times.

Iupiter is from ỹ earth 3990 semidiameters: his apparent diameter is M. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, and in proportion to the earths diameter, as 12 to 5, exceeding the earth but 14 times.

Mars is distant from the earth 1745 semidiameters: his apparent diameter not all M. 2. wanting about one third part: therefore saith Tycho, Per cubicam numerationem terra aliquanto plùs quàm tredecies Marte Maior, that is, lesse then the earth 13 times.

The apparent diameter of Venus is 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ M. her diameter being to the diameter of the earth, as 6 to 11: so that the body of Venus is lesse then the earth 6 times, and $\frac{1}{4}$, and is distant as the Sunne.

Mercurie his apparent diameter is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. which the ancient counted insensible; but Tycho saith, he being remoued something from the Sun, appeareth as a starre of the first magnitude: his diameter being to the earths diameter, as 6 to 11, the corpulencie of the earth exceeding him but 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ times, and is distant as the Sunne.

By that which is said, we may conclude for the common capacitie, that the Planets be distant in miles, according to T. Brahe, from the center of the earth, as followeth.

The exact distance of the seuen Planets from the earth, as they be in their meane motion, according to Moderne obseruation.

Saturne is from the earth ——— 9073000 miles.

Iupiter

Iupiter ——— 3431400 miles
Mars ——— 1500700 miles
The Sunne ——— 989000 miles
Venus and Mercury in their meane motion be as the Sunne, to which Copernicus also assenteth.
The Moone ——— 48760 miles

Of the fixed Starres.

The number of the fixed Starres, that the Astronomers take notice of, is 1025. But the Portugals haue brought home newes (by their voyages to India) of certaine other constellations and Cloudes neere to the South pole; but those discoueries as yet be not held probable, chiefly for that Ptolemeus, in respect of the place where he dwelt, with a little more trauell, might haue found them out, but did not. The starres in number be not infinite, as some thinke, as may appeare, Psal. 147. He counteth the number of the Starres, &c. And in Nahum, Chap. 3. ver. 16. Thou hast multiplied thy Merchants aboue the starres of heauen.

Why the Starres seeme fewest in Summer, and most in Winter.

The reason is, because the predominating cold of the Winter is driuen in Summer into the middest region of the aire; where (by reason of the Antiperistasis, or circumstance of heate aboue and beneath) the aire is so ingrossed and thickned, that our sight cannot pierce through the same, whereby the lesser starres appeare not to ỹ sight: whereas

whereas in Winter the cold breaking forth, and disperſing it ſelfe, becommeth more thin, and the aire more pure, whereby wee may ſee vnto the ſtarres, as through a tranſparent glaſſe: or the light of the Sunne, which obſcureth the brightneſſe of the ſtarres, neuer departeth farre from vs in Summer, leauing a mixture of his light aboue the Horizon, whereas in winter he is much depreſſed: for the darker the night, the brighter the ſtarres, and the more appeare, ſo the aire bee cleare. And this is another cauſe.

Of the magnitude of the Starres, compared to the Earth.

Amongſt the number of the fixed ſtarres, there be ſix magnitudes, and the leaſt is bigger then the earth, as followeth.

Starres of the firſt magnitude are to the globe of the earth, as 6859 to 64, their diameters being as 19 to 4, and therefore containe the globe of the earth 107 times, and ½ therof, as the Heart of the Lion, Orion, the Goat, &c.

Starres of the ſecond magnitude, be to the globe of the earth, as 19465109 to 216000, their diameters being as 269 to 60, and therefore exceedeth the earth 90 ½ times, as the right ſide of Perſeus, the right thigh of Pegaſus, &c.

Starres of the third magnitude be to the globe of the earth, as 15625 is vnto 216, their diameters being as 25 to 6, exceeding the earth 72 ½ times, as the Girdle of Andromeda, &c.

Starres of the fourth magnitude bee to the globe

globe of the earth, as 6859 is to 125. their diameters being as 19 to 5, containing the earth 54 times, as the North Asellus, the former and later of the Kids, &c.

Starres of the fifth magnitude be to the globe of the earth as 1685159 is to 46656, their diameters being as 119 to 36, containing the earth $36\frac{1}{3}$ times, as the third of the fourth in the left wing of Virgo, the right knee of Leo, &c.

Starres of the fifth magnitude be to the globe of the earth, as 9261 is vnto 512: their diameters being as 31 to 8, and therefore containe the globe of the earth $18\frac{1}{7}$ times.

Of Constellations.

A Constellation, called otherwise an Asterisme, is a representing of a liuing creature, or some other thing (after a certaine sort) as well for that the number of starres in that place represent the forme of such a creature, or such a figure, as also for that that these figures expresse some propertie of the starres that are in them.

Of these Constellations, the number that bee in all the Heauens, be 48, whereof 21 be in the North, in the South 15, and in the Zodiacke of the eighth spheare be 12, as Aries, Taurus, &c. But besides these constellations, there be some other more lately deuised, as Antinous and Berenices haire. Also the constellations recounted by the Portugals, as the Crosse, the Doue, the Triangle, and the little Clouds about the South pole.

Of the twinkling of Starres.

The starres do not twinckle, as we thinke they

do; onely our eyes be deceiued by the motion of the aire. For as the aire hath one motion proper, that is vpwards: so hath it another motion improper, caused by the reuolution of the heauens euery 24 houres, which draw all the aiery region about therewith: by which meanes the apparent forme of the starres is distracted, seeming to cast forth sparkles, called twinckling: which we may well proue by a peece of siluer in the bottome of a swift running riuer, or by looking vpon the stars, which by reflection be seene in the same.

But the Planets doe not twinkle; because they be farre more neere vnto vs, whereby their beames be stronger, and lesse distorted, pierring strongly through the aire; so that they shine clere without any twinkling: for the neerer any light is vnto vs, the stronger is the beame of the light that proceedeth from the same.

What the Starres be made of.

The Starres be of the same matter as the Heauen is wherin they be fixed: they be defined densior pars sui orbis: so that they bee of the same matter, though farre more thicke, apt to receiue and retaine the light of the Sunne, whereby they become subiect to the sight. For let the light of a candle pierce through any hole vpon the roofe of some darke house, and the light of the same will appeare, and make that part shining and subiect to sight; whereas the contrary would happen in a light & perspicuous place: for the heauen it selfe is most pure and thinne, and not visible: & therefore some think the milke-white circle in heauen,

called of Astronomers, Galaxia, is more visible then the rest of the Heauen. Arist. saith, but vntruly, that it is a Meteor; Others say, It is made by reason of the number of starres in that place, which confusedly mingle their light together, as Democritus. Therfore vnderstand a star to be of the same matter as his heauen is, being onely the thickest part of his orbe: which reflecting, not transmitting the beames of the Sunne, cause him to be more shining, and subiect to sight.

Chap. XI.

Of the sixe great Circles in Heauen, and the twelue Signes.

MAN, with the pencell of imagination, hath traced out in the 8 spheare, 6 great circles, and also 4 lesser: the great circles are, First, the Horizon, which some call the Fenitor, and is a great circle dividing the visible part of the heauen from the invisible: that is, the vpper hemisphearc from the lower.

2 The Meridian is a circle passing by the poles of the world, and the Verticall poynt: to which circle, when the Sun commeth, aboue the earth, it is noone; and vnder the earth, night.

3 The Equinoctiall is a great circle dividing the spheare into two parts: and when the Sunne is therein (which happeneth twice euery yeare) the dayes and nights are equall through ỹ world, vnlesse with such that inhabite iust vnder the Poles.

4 The

4 The Zodiaque is a great oblique circle, 12 degrées broad, diuiding the ſpheare into 2 equall parts, and croſſing the Equinoctiall in Aries and Libra, ſo that the part vpon the North ſide the Equinoctiall, is called the North part, & the other betweene the Equinoctiall & the South-pole, the South Moitie of the Zodiaque. In the middeſt of this broad circle is a line called the Eclipticke, or Via Solis, for that the Sunne and Moone be neuer eclipſed, but in that circle: ſo that there bee 6 degrees vpon the North ſide the line, and other 6 vpon the South ſide the Eclipticke, which is called North and South Declination, further then which ỳ Sun departs not North or South, being bounded with the Tropiques. This circle is called Zodiacus, à ζωὴ, which is vita; becauſe according to the motion of the Planets vnder the ſame, life is giuen vnto all inferior creatures. Or it is called ζῶον Zodion, which is Animal, becauſe it is diuided into 12 equall parts, euery part being called a ſigne, and haue the name of ſome one liuing creature, or other, agreeing to the nature of thoſe parts: or by reaſon of the diſpoſition of the fixed ſtarres, agreeing to the nature of thoſe beaſts: with the Latines it is called Signifer, quia fert ſigna, or becauſe it is diuided into them. Ariſt. in lib. 2. de Generatione & Corruptione, calleth it Circulus obliquus, where he ſaith, that according to the acceſſe and receſſe of the Sunne in this oblique circle, all generation and corruption is made in theſe inferiors: the which ſignes with their characters, follow.

1 Aries ♈. 2 Taurus ♉. 3 Gemini ♊. 4 Cancer ♋. 5 Leo ♌. 6 Virgo ♍. 7 Libra ♎. 8 Scorpio ♏. 9 Sagitarius ♐. 10 Capricornus ♑. 11 Aquarius ♒. 12 Piſces ♓.

Of which 12 ſignes, the firſt 6 be called Northern; the other Southerne: the Aſtronomers doe alſo diuide ſome into Aſcendents, as from Capricorne to the end of Gemini: others into Deſcendents, as from the beginning of Cancer, to the end of Sagitarius. Some againe be Vernal, as Aries, Taurus, and Gemini: ſome Eſtiuall, as Cancer, Leo, Virgo: ſome Autumnall, as Libra, Scorpio, Sagitarius: and ſome Hiemall, or Brumall, as Capricorne, Aquarius and Piſces; which ſignifie the 4 quarters of the yeare. The firſt compared to ſanguine, and attributed to childhood: the ſecond, choler, attributed to youth: the third, melancholy, attributed to elder age: and the laſt flegme, attributed vnto old age. Alſo ſome are of the fiery triplicitie, as Aries Leo, Sagitarius, ſome of the earthly triplicity, as Taurus, Virgo, Capricorne: ſome of the airy triplicitie, as Gemini, Libra, Aquarius: and ſome of the watry triplicity, as Cancer, Scorpio, and Piſces. Some againe are moueable, others fixed, others common. Some likewiſe be Orientall, ſome Meridionall, ſome Occidentall, ſome Septentrionall, ſome diurnall, ſome Nocturnall, ſome Maſculine, & others Feminine, as ſhall appeare in their proper natures.

5 & 6. The Colures are two great circles moueable, and paſſing by the poles of the world, whoſe office is to diſtinguiſh the Solſtitials and Equinoctials.

ſtials. They be called Colures, à κόλος with the Greekes, which is Membrum, and ὄρος, which is Bos ſyluester, becauſe the taile of a wilde beaſt being erected (which is a member) doth make a ſemicircle yet vnperfect: or as Schola interpretes it, à κόλον, with the Greekes, or κλῆρος, the firſt ſyllable being ſhort, à κόλον, which is Mutilum, mancum, vnperfect, or maimed, and ὄρος, which is Cauda, the taile; becauſe they appeare vnperfect, or maimed, being neuer ſeene all at once to vs; but (as it were) ỹ taile, or ſome part cut off: theſe two circles, the one paſſing by the beginning of Cancer and Capricorne, appointing the Summer and Winter Solſtitials: the other by the beginning of Aries and Libra, coequating ỹ dayes and nights, and croſſe one the other with right ſpherical angles vpon the poles of the world: and theſe foure times are erpreſt in theſe two verſes.

Hęc duo Solſtitium faciunt: Cancer, Capricornus;
Sed noctes ęquant Aries, & Libra diebus.

Chap. XII.

Of the foure leſſer Circles in Heauen.

THeſe circles be called leſſer circles, becauſe they diuide not the ſpheare into two equall parts, as the great circles doe, and they be foure in number, called the two Polar circles, and the two Tropicks: of which Polar circles, the one is called ỹ Arctique, the other the Antarctique, both being made by the conuerſion of the Poles of the Ecliptique, ſo that they be alwaies diſtant as far

from the poles of the world, as the Sunnes greatest declination from the Equinoctiall commeth to, which is 23 degrées, 28 minuts. The Arctique taketh his name of Arctos, which is the Beare, whose one fore-foot doth also describe this circle. This circle is also called Septentrional, of Septentrio, which signifies 7 Oxen, represented by the 7 starres in the lesser Beare. The Tropickes take their names from the Greekes also, à τροπὴ, which is conuersio, or τροπὴ, which with Cicero, lib. 2. de natura Deor. is Reuersio, so that taking the Tropique from Tropos, it is a conuersion, or reuersion of the Sunne, because being in either of these circles, he alwayes turneth againe towards the Equinoctiall.

Chap. XIII.
Of Time.

Time is the measurer of motion, and (as Armandus saith) of Rest & Quietnesse, containing three parts; Past, Present, and to Come: Time present, called (Nunc) being a moment indiuisible, or the least part of Time, and yet the beginner and ender of Time: euen as a poynt is the least part of a line, and yet beginneth and endeth the same. For Nunc (now, this instant) doth knit tempus præteritum, & futurum, ending time past, and beginning time to come. There is also a space, or time, called Seculum, an Age in English, being an hundred yeares: at the end of which time, in Rome they were vsed to celebrate Playes, called Ludi seculares. There is another

space

ſpace of time, containing a thouſand yeares, called Æuum, being ten Ages; but Iohannes de ſacro Boſco, diuides the leſſer parts of time into fiue parts; as Quadrans, the fourth part of the day, or 6 houres, an houre being the 24 part of a naturall day; 2 Punctus in the Sunnes account the 4 part of an houre, in the Mones the 5 part; 3 Momentum, the 10 part of Punctus; 4 Vnica, the 12 part of Momentum, and the laſt is Atomos, the 44 part of Vnica.

Chap. XIIII.

Of the day both Naturall and Artificiall, and their diuerſe beginnings.

The day is of two ſorts, Natural, and Artificiall: the Natural day is the ſpace of 24 houres, in which time the Sun is carried by the firſt Mouer, from the eaſt into the Weſt, and ſo round about the world into the Eaſt againe.

The Artificiall day continues from Sunne riſing to Sunne ſetting: and the Artificiall night is from the Suns ſetting to his riſing. And you muſt note, that this Natural day, according to diuers, hath diuers beginnings; as the Romanes count it from mid-night to mid-night, becauſe at that time our Lord was borne, being Sunday; and ſo do we account it for faſting dayes. The Arabians begin their day at Noone, & end at Noone the next day; for becauſe they ſay the Sunne was made in the Meridian; and ſo do all Aſtronomers account the day, becauſe it alwayes falleth at

one certaine time. The Vmbrians, the Tuscans, the Iewes, the Athenians, Italians, and Egyptians, do begin their day at Sun-set, and so do we celebrate festiuall dayes. The Babylonians, Persians, and Bohemians, begin their day at Sunne rising, holding till Sun setting; and so do our Lawyers count it in England.

The Physitians diuide the day into 4 quarters: the first is from the 9 houre of the night to the 3 houre of the day, warme and moyst, mouing to sanguine. The second is from the 3 houre of the Artificiall day, to the 9 houre, warme and dry, increasing choler. The third is from the 9 houre to the 3 houre of the night, cold and dry, begetting melancholy. The fourth is from the 3 houre of the night, to the 9 againe, cold and moyst, causing flegme.

Ioannes de sacro Bosco diuides the Artificiall day thus into 4 quarters, calling the first Rubens, the second splendens, the third vrens, & the fourth tepens; whereupon the Sun is fained to haue 4 horses, Eous, Lampas, Pyrois, and Phlegon.

The Iewes began at Sun rising, and so diuided the Artificial day into 4 quarters, alotting to euery quarter 3 houres, whereby also they diuided the day Artificiall into 12 equall parts, calling euery part an houre, and beginning at Sunne rising: so that 12 a clock, or high noone, was their 6 houre, and Sunne set their 12 houre: so that where the Scriptures say: The Ague left him the seuenth houre, that is, at one a clock. So the labourers y came into the Vineyard at the 11 houre, came at

fiue

fiue of the clock: but by this 5 a clock is meant the houre of the Artificiall day, and not the Naturall day, the which is knowne according to the time of the yeare: for the Artificiall day is done some time of the yeare before 5, as in the 25 Chapter.

CHAP. XV.

Of the names of the Dayes, and their Etymologie.

THe Iewes call their first day Sabbatum, the next, Prima Sabbati: the next, secunda Sabbati, &c. according as it is written: Mane prima Sabbati surgens Dei filius: that is, the first day after the Sabboth, which is our Sunday, vpon which day the Romanes (calling the Planets Gods) began their account, calling ỳ first the day of the Sun, the next of ỳ Moone, the next of Mars, the next of Mercury, the fifth of Iupiter, the sixth of Venus, and the last of Saturne: still skipping to the third planet, because the 24 houres in the Artificiall day and night, are giuen to the 7 planets successiuely: so that if Sol rule the first houre vpon Sunday, (as hee must, because it is his owne day) then Venus hath the next, and so proceed, giuing euery of the 24 houres a Planet in true succession, & you shall find, that the 24 houre, which beginneth Munday, falleth to the Moone; therfore if any day be denominated by any one planet, the next day following taketh denomination of the third Planet next following; which order after the Christians obserued. And you shall note, that

a day in Latine, called Dies, is so called, à Δίω, which is Clarus: or à Δύω, which is Duo: because the naturall day is diuided into 2 parts, to wit, into Day and Night. Or it may be called Dies, à Dijs: for the Planets be called Dij (Gods) whereof the dayes take their names.

Nox, the Night, is so called, à Noceo, noces, because it is tempus nocentibus aptum, a fit time to do hurt and mischiefe.

Chap. XVI.
Of the Weeke.

A Weeke hath diuers names: in Latine it is called Septimana, à Septem and Mane, as it were, hauing septem Matutina tempora, seuen mornings: And so pars is taken pro toto. It is also called Hebdomada, ab ἑπτά, which is septem, as containing seuen dayes. It is also called Sabbatum by the Iewes, and therefore it is sayd in Scripture, Ieiuno bis in Sabbato, &c. Whereby Sabbatum is Æquiuocum ad totam septimanam. And you must note, that the Iewes Sabboth day was Saturday: but the Christians obserued Sunday for to begin their weeke, because on that day our Lord was borne, rose, and sent his Holy Ghost vpon his Apostles.

Chap. XVII.
Of a Moneth, Solar, and Vsuall.

OF Moneths there be three kinds, Solar, Lunar, and Vsuall. The Solar moneth is the space

space of time that the Sunne runneth through one signe of the Zodiacke, being 30 dayes.

The Vsuall Moneth is the number of dayes according as they be in our Kalender: and amongst the Latines, Romulus first distinguished the moneths, dividing the yeare into 10 moneths, because in that time a woman might bring forth a childe, or because (during that time) it was not fit for a woman to marry after the death of her husband.

The first Moneth he called Martius, à Marte, of Mars his Father, or rather of Mars in respect of warre, because as then the Romane Kings were used to proceed in expeditions. For it is rather thought that Amulius was Romulus his Father, then Mars; Amulius being his Vnkle.

The nert moneth he called Aprill, ab Aperiendo, because then the poares of the earth opened. The third is May, à Maioribus: the fourth Iunius, à Iunioribus. The rest of the moneths were called Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, Nouember, and December, because they were 5, 6, &c. moneths distant from March. But after, Numa Pompilius added two more moneths, to make them twelue, calling the one Ianuary, à Ianua: because as you passe per Ianuam in atrium, so per Ianuarium in annum. Of Ianus, the God of Merchandize: who hauing two faces, so Ianuary hath two respects; the one to the yeare past, the other to the yeare to come. The other Moneth hee called February, à Februo, that is, à Plutone: because then the Romans offered sacrifice to

Pluto,

Pluto, and the infernall Gods, for the soules of their ancestors: or it is called February, à Febre; because as then in warme regions, men were accustomed, Febricitare, that is, to be sicke of an Ague: so also may September bee sayd, quasi septimus ab imbre, which is, à tempore pluvioso. And to these moneths he gaue some 30 dayes, others 31 dayes orderly: so that when he came to January, he wanted a day; which he toke from February, which he restored againe in the Leape-yeare. Then commeth Iulius Cęsar, and altereth the moneth Quintilis to Iuly, calling it after his name: for that hee was borne in that moneth. After whom commeth Augustus, and calleth the moneth Sextilis, Augustus, after his owne name; and grudging that his moneth August should haue lesser dayes in it then Cęsars moneth, hee taketh another day from February, adding the same to August, and thereby left February but 28 dayes, whereby hee did disorder the dayes of the moneth, that before did consist of 30 and 31 daies successiuely, making Iuly, August, and September haue 31 dayes altogether, and February but 28 dayes: wherefore to auoyd this inconuenience, he was forced to take a day from September, giuing it to October, and another from Nouember for December. The which ordination of the moneths, and position of dayes, is vsed to this present time, according to these verses:

Sep. No. Iun. Ap. dato triginta: reliquis magis uno:
Nisi bissextus, Februus minor esto duobus.

Which

Which is,

Thirtie dayes hath September,
Aprill, Iune, and November:
The reſt haue thirtie and one,
Saue February alone.

Which moneth hath but eight and twenty meere,
Saue when it is Biſſextile, or Leap-yeare.

Chap. XVIII.

Of the Lunar Moneth, and the diuerſities thereof.

Of Moneths Ioan. de ſacro Boſco noteth 4 kinds, as the moneth of Peragration, of Apparition, Medicinall, and the moneth of Conſecution.

The moneth of Peragration is a ſpace of time containing dayes 27, houres 7, minutes 43, ſeconds 7, thirds 15, fourths 36. fifths 55. In which ſpace the Moone runneth through the 12 ſignes of the Zodiacke, and is called of ſome, a yeare: of which yeares it is not much for one to liue 1000: for 280 Solar yeares make as many within 40. But this moneth is accompliſhed certaine minutes ſooner or later, according to her ſwift or ſlow motion.

The ſecond is the Moneth of Apparition conſiſting of 28 dayes, vulgarly diuided into foure weekes.

The moneth Medicinall containeth (according to Galen) 26 dayes and a halfe, and is alſo diuided into foure weekes.

The

The laſt is the moneth of Conſecution, being a ſpace of time that the ☽ one departing from coniunction with the ☉ Sun, palleth round about the circle of the Zodiack, returning to ỹ poynt where ſhe left the Sunne, finiſhing her ☽ Moneth of Peragration; but finding the Sunne not there, becauſe he is carried by his owne proper motion nære one ſigne further, ſhe is forced to ſpend two dayes foure houres, 44′.3″. and 16‴. to ouertake the Sunne, before ſhe can come into coniunction againe: ſo that this moneth is produced vnto 29 dayes and a halfe, &c. and is called the ☽ Moneth of Conſecution, for that the ☽ one proſecutes to ouertake the Sunne.

Chap. XIX.
Of the Lunar Yeare, both Common and Extraordinarie.

OF Lunar yeares there bee two kindes: the one is called in Latine, Annus Communis: the other Emboliſmalis. The common Lunar yeare is the ſpace of 12 ☽ ones (not ☽ Moneths) or changes, which the Latines call Lunations. It is called the common yeare Lunar, in reſpect of his accord with the Solar yeare. For as the one containes 12 ☽ nes Lunar: ſo the other conſiſteth of 12 moneths Solar. The one having 365 daies: the other 354 dayes: (but in both there is omiſſion of fractions) ſo that the Solar yeare exceedes the common Lunar yeare, 11 dayes, of which the Epact is made.

The

The yeare called Annus Emboliſmalis, is a ſpace of 13 Moones, containing 384 daies, ſo that this yeare exceedeth the common Lunar yeare 30 dayes, and the Solar yeare 19 dayes. It is called Emboliſmus, ab Emboliſmo, as Biſſextilis is à Biſſex. Sacro Boſco calles it Emboliſmus, ab ἐμβολὴ, which is, quiddam inſertum.

Chap. XX.

Of the Solar yeare, and the Etymologie thereof.

The Aſtronomers make many diuiſions of this Solar yeare, which are not much needfull to be knowne, in reſpect of this Treatiſe. To be thereſore ſhort, the Solar yeare is a ſpace of time that the Sunne by his proper motion departing from ſome point in the Eclipticke, returneth to the ſame place againe: and this yeare Solar is either Aſtronomicall, or Poeticall; the Aſtronomicall yeare is either Tropicall, or Sidereall; and the Tropicall yeare is either Equall or Vnequall. The Tropicall yeare taketh his beginning from the Vernall Equinox, containing 365 dayes, 5 houres, 49 minutes, 15 ſeconds, & 46 thirds: but ỹ vnequall or apparent Tropicall yeare, contains ſometime more, as 365 dayes, 5 houres, 56 minutes, 53 ſeconds, and 1 third: and other times leſſe, as 365 dayes, 5 houres, 42 minutes, 38 ſeconds, and 27 thirds. And this vnequalitie is made by the vnequall proceſſion of the Equinoctiall poynts.

The

The Egyptians wanting the vse of letters, set forth the yeare like an Adder eating her owne taile: so that it may bee sayd, Annus ab Anguis, a Snake. We may depaint the yeare by a Ring, in respect they both turne round in themselues: so may it be called Annus from Annulus, a Ring: for a motion in a Ring finished, beginneth againe without end; and therefore Virgil

Atque in se sua per vestigia voluitur annus.

Some call a yeare, Annus, ab innouatione, because the strength and vertue of all vegetable things is renewed, and are passed ouer by the course of time. It is called Annus, ab An, which is Circum, and eo in, by reason of the foresaid reuolution of Time.

Chap. XXI.

Of the Iulian yeare, or our vulgar yeare, and of the Leap-yeare, and the cause thereof, with the diuers beginnings of yeares.

IVlius Cæsar, anno mundi, 3925. 45 yeares before the birth of Christ, and the yeare before his bloudy death, noting the falsenesse of the yeare then vsed, by the Councell of Sosigenes, an excellent Mathematician, made the yeare to consist of 365 dayes, and 6 houres, because it would be very difficult to coinputate these 6 houres euery yeare: for should you begin this yeare at 12 of the clocke, and 6 houres, it must end the next yeare at 12 and 6 houres, and the next yeare following would end at midnight, &c. So that wee should

should driue the beginning of the yeare euery 4 yeares a day further, without the getting of a day; so that in 124 yeares, the Annuntiation of Mary would fall to bee where Saint Marke Euangelist is, or a day sooner. To auoid which inconuenience, Cæsar concluded, that at euery fourth yeares there should be a day gotten by the surplus of the 6 hours in euery yeare: for 4 times 6 make 24 houres, which day he added to February, for that it is the shortest moneth; and according to the ancient, and also according to our Churches account, the last moneth; and this day they put at the 25 of February, so that the letter F is twise repeated, Saint Mathias day being obserued vpon the latter, according to the verse.

Bissextum sextæ Martis tenuere Calendæ,
Posteriore die celebrantur festa Mathiæ.

So that the Iulian yeare is two-fold, as Iulian and Bissextil: it is called Bissextil, of bis and sex, because the 6 Kalends of March is twise repeated: so may it be called Annus intercalaris, because of the day that is put betweene: so may February in that respect be called Mensis intercalaris, and so may the 25 of February, that yeare, be called dies intercalaris.

But since the Romanes haue found that this Iulian yeare was too great, and by helpe of Antonius Lilius, they haue abated the quantitie of the yeare, making it to consist of 365 dayes, 5 houres, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds, whereby their account in the celebration of the festiuall daies, and of the times of the yeare, differeth 11 daies from

ours, as in my Kalender; and yet is neither of these accounts precisely true, by occasion of the vnequall precession of the Equinoctial points: of which here is no place to speake.

By this that is said in the Chapters before, you may gather that a weeke hath seuen dayes, or 168 houres; a moneth 4 weekes, 30 dayes, or 720 houres (I speake of Solar moneths;) and a yeare 52 weeks, 12 moneths, 365 dayes, or 8760 houres. But the Leap-yeare hath 366 dayes, or 8784 houres, wanting indeed, according vnto true calculation 47 minutes, and 12 seconds: and so much doth euery foure yeares differ from our Iulian yeare, which is 11 minutes, and 48 seconds euery yeare.

And you must note, that according vnto diuers men, the yeare hath diuers beginnings, which some call Æra. Numa Pompilius did begin the yeare at the Hyemall Solstitiall; because as then the Sun began to ascend.

Romulus began the yeare at the Equinoctiall of March; because as then all things began to flourish, all trees and plants to bud, &c.

The Arabians begin their yeare at the Estiuall Solstitiall; because they are of opinion ỹ the Sun was made in Leo. Some let their yeare take beginning at the Autumnall Equinoctiall. The Egyptians count from the death of Nabuchadonozor; the Persians from Iezdegird; the Arabians or Moores, from the preaching of Mahomet, who was after the birth of Christ, 626 yeares. The Astronomers begin their yeare ỹ first of Ianuary,

and

and so do we take it vulgarly in England. But ye Church of England, and the date of all writings, and such like, hath their yeare to begin vpon the 25 day of March. The Iewes began their yeare after two sorts, viz. for Feasts in March, and for other affaires in September. And so must we vnderstand Ezechiel, chap. 40. v. 1. The Spaniards did reckon their yeare for tributes, and all other payments, from the Emperour Octauian, vntill King Iohn altered it to the Nativity of our Lord. And you shall note, that it was 500 yeares after the birth of Christ, that the Christians did begin their yeare at the Annuntiation of Mary.

Chap. XXII.

Vulgar Errours reformed.

I Told you before in what time the Sunne did finish his course through the 12 Signes of the Zodiack. And here you must know further, that he hath three motions; as slow, being in Apogeon, or his greatest Excentricity, and then goeth not aboue 57 minutes, 18 seconds in 24 houres; and sometime but 56 minuts, 43 seconds. Swift, being in Perigeon, or nearest the earth, and then may goe one degree, 1 minute, and 43 seconds in 24 houres: and his meane motion, at what times he palleth 59 minuts, and 8 seconds in 24 hours: by occasion whereof diuers things happen contrary, as the vulgar take it; as there be more daies by about 10 from the Equinoctiall of March vnto the Equinoctiall of September, then there is

from the Equinoctiall of September to the Equinoctiall of March.

By occasion of this diuersitie of the Sunnes motion, the vulgar be also much deceiued, that say, that the dayes do lengthen and shorten one houre euery 15 dayes, which is false. Indeed from the 11 of March vnto the 27 of Aprill that proportion is true: but then from the 27 of Aprill it must be to the 17 day of May, which is 20 dayes, before the day be an houre longer, and then from the 17 of May (at what time the day is 16 houres long in ỹ latitude of 52 degrees, and 20 minuts) vnto the 12 of June, which is 26 dayes, the day doth but lengthen halfe an houre, and 3 minuts. The like it doth in shortning.

Another errour doe they run into concerning the Dogge-dayes, wherein the old Computation was much too blame, in pretending a certainty for the beginning of them the 6 of July, & ending the 17 of August, which is false; as I noted in my Almanacke 1607. But as there, so also in this Kalender, shall they be truly placed: the effect of the starre Pliny reporteth, lib. 1. chap. 40. of his Naturall History.

Another errour most run into, concerning the priming of the Moone: for it is not (as they suppose) alwayes vpon the 5 day, it containes a halfe quarter of the Moone, and happeneth, she being 3 daies and 18 houres old, being then 4 poynts of the compasse to the Eastward of the Sunne.

Also you shall note that when the hornes of the Moone hang perpendicular one ouer the other, then

then the Moone is 90 degrées of the Ecliptick aboue the Horizon; if the vpper horne incline more into the East then the lower horne doth, then she is short of 90 degrées: but if the vpper horne be more into the West, the Moone is more then 90 degrées of the Ecliptick from the Horizon: but this is not meant degrées of altitude taken instrumentally.

Chap. XXIII.

Of the Kalends, Nones, &c. And what they be.

YOu must know, that in euery moneth there be three principall daies, which (as the Romans pleased) gaue denomination to all the rest of the daies in the yeare, and they be called Kalends, Nones, and Ides.

The Kalends be the first day of euery moneth, from which the dayes are accounted backwards, calling the next day in this regression, Pridiè Calendas, as the last of March is Pridiè Calendas Aprilis; they were called Kalends, or Calendæ, as it were Colendæ, because in old time they were vsed to sanctifie the first day of euery moneth in honour of Iuno: and therefore Ouid said:

Vendicat Ausonias Iunonis cura Calendas.

Or they be called Kalends of καλω Kalo, which is voco, to call, because the first day of euery moneth the Pontifex minor standing in an eminent place of the Citie, did make 4 cals, or more, according to the number of daies, that the Faires, called Nundinæ, should endure: & therefore in the plural num-

ber they be called *Calendæ*, as it were calles.

Or they may bee called *Kalendæ*, Kalends, ἀ καλῶ, which is Bonum, because the first day of euery moneth one friend was accustomed mutually to giue certaine gifts or presents to another, to the end that all the moneth following, there might happen to them bonum omen.

Now the Nones be certaine dayes placed in euery moneth, whereof the most hath but 6, and the moneth that hath least, 4: they begin at the Ides, and end at the Kalends. They take their name (as some say) of Non, because (during that time) the Romanes sanctified no day to their God, as may appeare by Ouid:

Nonarum tutela Deo caret, &c.

Or they might be called Noue, by reason of the renouation of their Images euery moneth: or they are called Nonæ, à Nundinis, which is Faires, or markets, because the number of Nones limited the duration thereof in euery moneth.

Lastly, about the midst of euery moneth there be certaine dayes called Ides, which is (as it were) Diuisions: for they diuide euery moneth into 2 parts, and are a number of 8 dayes, which in euery moneth (according to the order of dayes in our Kalender) follow the Nones, according to the verse.

Octo tenent Idus menses generaliter omnes.

But some moneths haue more Nones then others, as in the verse, (nas,

Mar. Ma. Iul. Oct. senas reliquis, dato bis duo No-

Therefore if you take all the Nones and Ides

of

of euery moneth, and adde them together, ſubſtracting the whole from the number of daies in the moneth: then is the remainder the number of Kalends in that moneth. And as there is Pridiè Kalendas: ſo there is Pridiè Nonas, and Pridiè Idus.

And you muſt know, that amongſt the ancient Aſtronomers, there bee certaine vnfortunate dayes in euery moneth, the which in many matters they held ominous and fatall: But of the truth thereof let them iudge that are obſeruers therof; onely I will ſet them downe, leſt of ſome the booke be condemned for their abſence, and in ſuch ſort as no one as yet hath obſerued.

Chap. XXIIII.

Of the infortunate and fatall dayes of the yeare, as alſo of the good and happy dayes.

IAnuary the 1.2.4.5.10.15.17. 19.
February the 8,10. and the 17.
March the 15.16.and the 19.
Aprill the 16.and 21. Not ſo euill the 7.8. 10.20.
May the 7.11.20. Not ſo bad the 3. and 5.
Iune the 4. and 7. Not ſo euill,10.15.22.
Iuly the 15. 20.
Auguſt the 19.20. Theſe not ſo bad,1.29.and 30.
September the 6.and 7. Not ſo bad,the 3.4.21.22
October the 5. Not ſo bad,the 3.16.24.
November the 15.19. Not ſo bad 5. 6. 28.29.
December the 6.7.9. Not ſo euill the 15.17.22.

Furthermore, Aſtrologers will haue in euery

Moneth

Moone two infortunate dayes, wherein they recount it most vnhappy to begin or vndertake any kind of worldly affaires; and they repute them right perilous many wayes else, the which dayes follow.

In Ianuary the 3 and 4 day of the new Moone. February the 5 and 7. March the 6 and 7. Aprill the 5 and 8. May the 8. and 9. Iune the 5 and 15. July the 3 and 13. August 8 and 13. September 8 and 13. October 5. and 12. Nouember the 5 and 9. December the 3 and 13.

Againe, these bee sire most infortunate dayes chosen out of the whole yeare by some, wherein they aduertise no man to bleed, because of great danger of death: and for that the effects of the Constellations worke most wonderfull to death, and otherwise be right vnfortunate. It is therfore very ill to haue a child borne in them, for feare of an euill death; and bad and vnhappy they bee in other humane affaires, as the Ancients teach, and they be, Ianuary the 3 day. Iuly the 1. October the 2. Aprill the 30. August the 1. and the 21.

Moreouer, in euery moneth there were two daies which were called Ægri, mali, & Ægyptiaci: they be called Ægri, ab effectu; because, according to the opinion of many, if any fell sicke in any of these dayes, they should hardly or neuer escape it. They bee called Mali, because it was naught to begin any kinds of worke, by reason of the euill affections of the Constellations. They be called Ægyptiaci, because they were inuented

of

of the Egyptians: and they doe also note vnto vs the 10 plagues of Egypt in these verses.

Sanguis, rana, culex, muscæ parvæ pecus, vlcus,
Grando, locustæ, nox, mors, prius orta necant.

Bloud, frogs, lice, flies, all cattell lost their breath,
Plague, haile, locusts, night, no man scaped death.

Now these infortunate dayes were noted alwaies in the Roman Kalender, notwithstanding ẏ inhibition of Augustine, saying: Calendas mensium, & dies Ægyptiacos, non obseruetis. But yet to satisfie all, take them in the ensuing verses.

Armis Gunse. Dei Kalatos, Adamare dabatur.
Lixa memor, Constans gelidos, Infantia quosdam.
Omne limen, Aaron bagis, Concordia laudat.
Chije linkat, Ei Coëquata, Gearcha Lifardus.

Of the words in these foure verses, euery two serue for one moneth, the first standing for Ianuary. If therefore you desire to know the first of two former fatall dayes in any moneth, count so many daies from the beginning of the moneth descending, as the first letter in the first word is distant from A inclusiuely, according to the Alphabet, & where that number ends, there is the fatall day; as in Aprill L. (beginning Lixa) is the 10 letter in the Alphabet, therefore the 10 day is fatall, and according to the number of the first letter (in the order of ẏ Alphabet) of the secōd sillable, ẏ said houre of ẏ said day is vehemently to be suspected. But to haue the second fatall day of the moneth, you must reckon so many dayes from the last day of the moneth ascending, as the number of ẏ first letter of the second word, for ẏ moneth, commeth

vnto

vnto in the order of the Alphabet, as in Aprill M for Memor, is the 11 letter in the Alphabet, therefore the 11 day before the last of Aprill, is a fatall day, which is the 19 day of Aprill: and so, as before, the first letter of the second sillable doth shew the most infortunate houre, according to the number thereof in the Alphabet. And you must note, that H in this account is taken for no letter. Again, there be certain vnfortunate & bad daies in ỳ yeare, called Dog-daies, as before is remembred. Likewise through England, the 28 of December, being Innocents day, is called Crosse-day: and so is it accounted euery weeke.

There be other daies recounted in a little foolish booke, called the Booke of Knowledge, taken according to the course of the Mone, as thus. The first day of the Mone Adam was made, & that he counteth a fortunat day: but it is false. For Adam was not made the first day of the Mone: for the fourth day of the creation was the Sun & Mone made, and Adam the 6 day: so that ỳ Mone was made 2 dayes before Adam: & what vertue should the Mone receiue by the creation of Adam? The like error is vpon the 2 day of the Mone for Eue, & so of the rest; which since their errours is apparent, they be better omitted thē repeated: & for the truth of the rest, I commend to your experience. And you must note, that there be other dayes infortunate and euill, caused by the motions of the starres & planets, and by the aspects of the Mone to the rest of the 6 planets, as in the ensuing Table is compendiously to be séene.

A Table of the Moones Aspects to

	Coniunction	Sextile.	Quadrat.	Trine.	Opposition.
Saturne.	An infortunate day; Iourney not to princes, conuerse not with old men, flye Husband-men, and Rural labourers.	Ioyne with rurall people, till the earth, plant trees, vines & such like; But doe not seeke the loue of women.	Conferre not with Princes, & aged men, abstaine from physicke and iournies, seek not thy desire.	Accompany Rurall people, repaire thy house, plant vines, and till thy ground.	Entertaine no seruant, beginne nor vndertake no kinde of thing.
Iupiter.	A fortunate day; Goe vnto great men, and Rulers, expect good counsell and iustice.	Accompany Lawyers, and Ecclesiasticall men, reade law and statutes.	Study Physiosophy, & you may intreate of Law matters, as iudgements &c.	Begin all honest workes, repaire & seek to Kings, Prelats, & Iudges, it is good to meete them.	Take thy iourney, it is good to meet with persons Ecclesiasticall.
Mars.	An infortunate day; Take no iourney, auoyd Souldiers and warfaring men.	Buy weapons & horses for war, take iourny to war, war deale with Alchymie and fire-works	A day of feare beware of contention, the peace & truce shal not hold.	Dispose of all things necessary for war, buy horses of war, make experiēce in alchimy	Take no iourney, hire no seruant, seeke no loue of women, auoid cōpany of any
Sol.	Begin nothing but what thou wouldst should be kept close and secret.	Repaire to Kings, Princes, &c. Effect thy busines, expect the Office and dignitie sought	Take heed of Princes and great men; for this day is to bee shund in all affaires.	Giue gifts to Kings & great men, aske and haue, a league betwixt Kings shall hold	Come not before great mē auoid this day in all thy affaires, as most infortunate.
Venus.	Dayes of pleasure; Put on new apparrell, seeke the loue of women, now they be tractable, aske and haue.	Good to seeke loue of women: take a wife, women bee fond.	Hire thy seruant, dayes of sport, put on new apparrel, and take a wife.	Combe thy haire, seek the loue of wome, set thy childrē to schoole, put on new apparrel: in allet not the ☽ be in ♑	Hire seruants, take thy iourney, proceede in matrimony; it is a day of pleasure & content.
Mercurie.	Beginne Calculations and writings, exercise Merchandize: let the Ambassador, or Messenger proceed.	Write Letters, seeke Offices, set children to school, accompanying witty men, and Singers.	Let Ambassadors, Messengers, or posts proceed iourney, excellent to buy or sell.	Poets be busy, make verses, exercise thy things wittie, let thy Children goe to schoole.	Accompany Penne-men, send Messengers, take a iourney, exercise the Mathematickes.

And you must note, that ♃ fortunate planets be Iupiter & Venus; the infortunate and wicked are Saturne and Mars; the indifferent be Sol, Mercury and Luna. So that the coniunction of the good is good; of the euill, bad; and of the indifferent, indifferent, excepting the Sunne and Mone.

Also the good in coniunction with the bad, is bad; the good with the the meane is indifferent, and the bad with the meane is bad.

Certaine dayes of the yeare be also good or bad, according to the place of the Mone in ♃ heauens, and those places be called Mansions, as in the Table, according to which the temperature and quality of the day is much altered.

A table of the mansions of the Moone for this age

Man.	Beginning of every mansion.			Qualitie.	The Elections.
	S	D	M		
1	♈	27	53	Temperate.	Iourney, take phisicke, especially laxatiues.
2	♉	10	45	Temperate or drie.	Iourney by water, sow, plant, &c. Do not purge or vomit.
3	♉	23	37	Very moist.	Make Marchandize, buy cattell, do not Nauigate.
4	♊	6	29	Cold & moist most cold.	Plant, sow seedes, &c. Bad for mariages, and voyages by water
5	♊	19	21	Drie.	Voyage, treat of mariage, set children to schoole, take medicines
6	♋	2	13	Temperate	Apt to warre, vnd to sow seedes, plant, &c.
7	♋	15	5	Moist.	Apt to till the earth, and to iourney, &c.
8	♋	27	57	Cloudy and temperate.	Iourney, specially by water, take phisicke, best in pilles.
9	♌	10	49	Drie.	Good to Nauigate, otherwise bad in all things

10	♌	23	41	Moist.	Good for mariage, bad to iourney good to plant or build.
11	♍	6	33	Temperate. Something cold	Sow, plant, deliuer prisoners, leaue laxatiue medicines.
12	♍	19	35	Moist.	Plant, sow, marry, bad to Nauigate onely.
13	♎	2	17	Temperate.	Iourney, Nauigate, sow, plow, contract Matrimony.
14	♎	25	9	Temperate.	Sow, plant, take physicke, bad to iourney, and marry a widdow.
15	♎	28	1	Moist.	Digge pits, deliue, ill to voyage and marry.
16	♏	10	53	Moist and cold.	Infortunate and bad.
17	♏	23	45	Moist.	Buy beasts, seeke to Widdows, bad to Nauigate.
18	♐	6	37	Drie.	Build, sow, plant, saile, ill in mariage.
19	♐	19	29	Moist.	Warfare, besiege a Towne, plant, sow, iourney, Nauigate.
20	♑	2	21	Temperate.	Buy cattell, hunt wilde beasts, bad for Mariage.
21	♑	15	13	Temperate.	Lay foundations, build, sow, seek to Prince or Magistrate, marry not.
22	♑	28	5	Moist.	Take physicke, Nauigate, marry not.
23	♒	10	57	Temperate.	Take physicke, iourney, ill to marry, or lend.
24	♒	23	49	Temperate.	Lead thy Army to battell, marry sow, medicine, voyage not.
25	♓	6	41	Drie.	Iourney towards mid-day, or sunne set, best for strife, lay foundations.
26	♓	19	43	Drie.	A most fit day for physicke, in all other affaires bad.
27	♈	2	25	Moist.	Plant, sow, vse Merchandze, but do not Nauigate.
28	♈	15	17	Temperate.	Sow, vse Merchindize, marry, take physicke, do not lend or voyage.

Chap. XXV.

To find what Planet doth reigne any houre in the yeare, and how long he reigneth.

TO go briefly to worke, resolue the houres of the day into minutes, by multiplying them by 60, adding to the product the odde minute: the totall then diuided by 12, doth tell you how long a planet doth reigne. The like for the night. But for the more ease behold the ensuing Table.

A Table of the Inequall, Temporall, or Planetary houres for euery day and night in the yeare.

H.D.&N.	Horæ Diei.	Horæ Noct.	Horæ Diei.	Horæ Noct.	Horæ Diei.	Horæ Noct.	Horæ Diei.	Horæ Noct.	Horæ Diei.	Horæ Noct.
	0		12		24		36		48	
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
7	0 35	1 25	0 36	1 24	0 37	1 23	0 38	1 22	0 39	1 21
8	0 40	1 20	0 41	1 19	0 42	1 18	0 43	1 17	0 44	1 16
9	0 45	1 15	0 46	1 14	0 47	1 13	0 48	1 12	0 49	1 11
10	0 50	1 10	0 51	1 9	0 52	1 8	0 53	1 7	0 54	1 6
11	0 55	1 5	0 56	1 4	0 57	1 3	0 58	1 2	0 59	1 1
12	1 01	1 01	1 0	59	1 20	58	1 30	57	1 40	56
13	1 50	55	1 60	54	1 70	53	1 80	52	1 90	51
14	1 100	50	1 110	49	1 120	48	1 130	47	1 140	46
15	1 150	45	1 160	44	1 170	43	1 180	42	1 190	41
16	1 200	40	1 210	39	1 220	38	1 230	37	1 240	36
17	1 250	35	1 260	34	1 270	33	1 280	32	1 290	31
18	1 300	30	1 310	29	1 320	28	1 330	27	1 340	26

James Kyll.

The

The vse of the Precedent Table.

In the first row vpon the left hand finde the length of the day or night in houres: and if there be any minutes annexed, finde them in the top of the Table, where they be set thus: 0, 12, 24, 36, 48. And so in the common angle shall you finde the length of the Planetary houre for the day, or night, vnder their proper Title. And if you want the iust minute, take the nexest: for the difference produceth no sensible error. As when the day is 16 houres, 24 minutes long: then the length of a planetary houre for day, is one houre, 22 minutes; and a planet ruleth that night but 38 minutes, as in the Table.

The length of a planetary houre thus found, it rests to find any time of day what planetarie houre it is; which as yet none of these little books haue taught. You must therefore learne (as hereafter) at what houre and minute the Sunne doth rise vpon the day proposed; & also the true houre of the day at the time proposed, by some clocke, or rather Sunne-diall; and thereby get how many houres and minutes the said proposed time is after Sunne-rising: the number of which houres multiply by 60, and to the product adde the odde minute: then the totall diuided by the number of minutes that a planet reigneth, the quotient is the number of the planetarie houre.

EXAMPLE.

The Sunne riseth at 8 of the clocke (vpon a certaine day) which day is 8 houres long, and I

am

am required to finde what Planetary houre it was at 10 before Noone: 10 is two houres after 8, 2 multiplied by 60, yeeldes 120. which parted by 40 minutes (for so long a planet ruleth that day, as in the Table) and the quotient is 3. Therefore I conclude it is the third planetarie houre: and if there had beene any minutes remaining, those would haue shewen how many minutes of the planetarie houre had been spent.

Deale so with the night, counting them from Sun-set.

Otherwise.

Another way I can shew you. Hauing any time of the day giuen, and are required to know what planetarie houre is at that instant, you must consider if the question were made before high noone, or after: if the question were made before noone, worke as before: if after noone, adde the houre of the clocke after noone, to the houre and minute of Sunne-setting: so haue you the distance of time from Sun-rising; then worke likewise as before.

Lastly, hauing found what planetarie houre it is, then must you seeke what planet doth reigne that houre, which is thus done: Consider what planet the day is called by, as in the 15 Chapter, and giue to that planet the first houre, and to the next the second houre, vntill you come to the houre proposed: & that planet which falleth to that houre is the planet that ruleth at that time. But for more ease, behold the ensuing Table, which I haue newly made for that purpose.

A

A Table to finde what Planet doth rule euery houre by day or night.

Day	☉ Sunday.		☽ Munday		♂ Tuesday		☿ Wednes		♃ Thursda		♀ Friday		♄ Saturda		Night
Reg.	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	Reg.
☉	1	8	5	12	2	9	6	0	3	10	7	0	4	11	♑
♀	2	9	6	0	3	10	7	0	4	11	1	8	5	12	♒
☿	3	10	7	0	4	11	1	8	5	12	2	9	6	0	♓
☽	4	11	1	8	5	12	2	9	6	0	3	10	7	0	♈
♄	5	12	2	9	6	0	3	10	7	0	4	11	1	8	♉
♃	6	0	3	10	7	0	4	11	1	8	5	12	2	9	♊
♂	7	6	4	11	1	8	5	12	2	9	6	0	3	10	♋

Seek the day proposed in the top of the Table, and in one of the two rowes vnder the same day finde the Planetary houre, against which in the first row vpon the left hand is the character of the Planet that gouerneth that houre of the day, vnder the title of Day Re. signifying Regiments of the day Planets, and vpon the right hand is the Planet that ruleth that houre of the night, vnder Night Regiment; as vpon Sunday, Mercurie ruleth the third houre of the day, and Sol the same houre of the night.

Chap. XXVI.
Of the natures and properties of the seuen Planets.

SOmething I would say, that when you haue found what Planet raigneth, you might likewise know the nature and condition thereof: but I must be briefe. For indeed heere is no place in this small volume to handle the same, in such ample manner as it ought to be.

Saturne (being well affected), is graue with authority, thinking of deepe matter, disputing of grauity, a louer of secret matters, silent, solitary, laborious, doing labour and toyle, a gatherer of wealth, couetous, desirous of money, and studious for his owne proper benefite, a Zelotype, bearing care of his body, vncertaine in keeping promise, a louer of husbandry; and being made infortunate and weake, he is an abiect, squalid, excogitating of base things, a pick-thank and complainer, fearefull, auoiding light, louing solitarinesse, sad, enuious, stubborne, suspitious, superstitious, vntrimmed, malignant, deceiptfull, yet fearing deceipt, couetous, austere, slothfull, dull, and a lyar. His nature is cold and dry, and is characted thus ♄.

Iupiter, being the onely significr, and well affected, maketh men honest, religious, iust, doers of good turnes, magnanimous, faithfull, verecundious, benevolent, manly, famous gouernours, of great dilligence, graue, and modest, giuen to follow

low their businesse, wise, carefull to liue, louers of their owne, and of their friends, liberall, and without fraud: But being euilly affected, is more prodigall and proud. His nature is hot and moist, thus figured ☿.

Mars, well affected, is generous, fit for gouernment and rule, valiant, strong, angry, giuen to battell and warre with vehemence, apt, without fraud, fearing no danger, desiring reuenge, impatient of seruitude and iniuries, daunting, not respective of riches: and being euilly affected, is cruell, vniust, a brawler, a tyrant, a murtherer, dreadfull, rash, vnfearefull, proud, drunke, turbulent, a bloud-shedder, fierce in prouoking quarrels, and fearefull to performe, the author of discords, arrogancy and seditions. He is hot and dry, thus characted ♂.

Sol is the most noble Planet, he is magnanimous, industrious, prouident, ambitious, signifying Kings, Princes, Potentates, labourers of gold; he is valiant, secret, honest, quiet, giueth long life, and a healthfull body, a sincere and very good minde, Princely dignities, and riches, and aboue the rest, he maketh men courteous, famous, wise, rulers, louers, desirous of honours. His Nature is hot and dry, cholerick, and is thus characted ☉.

Venus, fortunatly affected, maketh one faire-spoken, good, a louer of sweet things, pleasant, merry, faire, delicate in gesture, elegant, a doer of good turnes, pittifull, giuen to please, and apt to pleasures, giuen to singing and dauncing, impatient

of labour, gallant, and yeelding loue to such, sociable, yet seruing God religiously. But being euilly affected, she is effeminate, fearefull, a louer of maids, spending much vpon them, without respect of fame or infamy, idle, sluggish, apt to lust, a Zelotipe, or giuen to iealousie: Her nature is cold and moist, flegmatick, thus charactred ♀.

Mercury well situate, and fortunate affected, causeth a sharpe wit, maketh one studious, capable of learning, easie to be taught, wise, subtill, wary, and heedfull, accomplishing all things with great dexterity, obtaining a great part of Poëtry, Geometry, and the Mathematicks, without Tutor, desiring many differences, and disputing elegantly of many matters, of good manners, wittily applying himselfe to time and place, an imitator of the good. But being infortunate and badly situate, hee is maleuolent, malicious, subtile, crafty, forsworne, lying, especially his essentiall dignities being of the bad, and he neere the Dragons taile, for then hee is most ill.

The Moone maketh one thoughtful, vnstable, vagabonds, fearefull, faint-hearted, prodigall: she signifieth messengers, ship-men, Quœnes, Ladies, also common people, fishers, and such that deale about waters, also such that are in continuall motion, as Lackies, &c. Also Widdowes, mothers, &c. Shee maketh one delighting to study Histories, to walke from place to place, to Nauigate, plant, &c.

CHAP.

Chap. XXVII.

A briefe discourse of the naturall causes of watery Meteors, as snow, haile, raine, &c.

YOu must first vnderstand, that all watery Meteors, as raine, snow, or such like, is but a moist vapour drawne vp by the vertue of the Sun, and the rest of the Planets, into the middle Region of the aire, where being congealed or dissolued, falleth vpon the earth, as haile, or raine.

Of the Raine-bow.

Pliny saith the Rain-bow is made by the Sunbeames striking vpon a hollow cloud, when their edge is repelled, and beaten back against ỹ Sun, and thus ariseth variety of colours, by the mixture of clouds, aire, and fiery light together. But (as he saith) it pretendeth neither faire nor foule weather.

Of Raine.

Of these kind of Meteors you may reade Arist. libro primo Meteorologicorum, cap. 1. & 2. But briefly, Raine is a cold vapour, and earthly humour, raised from the earth and waters into the middle Region of the aire, where by the extremitie of cold it is thickned into the body of a cloud, and after [illegible] dissolued, falleth vpon the earth.

Of Haile.

Haile is ingendred of Raine, congealed into

Ice, freezing the drops presently after the dissolning of the cloud, whereby wee haue great irregular stones fall on the earth: I haue seene them in that fashion 1610 containe 4 inches about: for the higher it commeth, and the longer it tarrieth in the aire, the rounder it is and the lesser.

Of Snow.

Snow is of the same humour that Haile is, but not growne together so hard. Pliny saith, Haile soner melts then Snow, and that Haile commeth oftner in the day then in the night.

Of Frost and Dew.

When in the day time through ỹ faint heate of the Sun, there is a cold and moist vapour drawne vp a little from the earth, presently at night it descendeth againe vpon the earth, and is called Dew, and in the Spring or Harueſt, it is a signe of faire weather: but if by meanes of cold it bee congealed, it is called Frost, and therefore Dewes come not so often in hote seasons, neither when winds be vp, but after a calme and cleare night, frosts dry vp wet and moisture: For when (as Pliny saith) the Ice is melted, the like quantity of water in proportion is not found.

Of Winde.

Winde is nothing but many exhalations drawn from the earth, & inforced laterally aboue the sun.

Of Sodaine Blasts.

A windy exhalation being throwne downe, and encompassed

encompassed (as Pliny saith) in a thin course of clouds newly ouer-cast, comming at some time with such a violence, as it burstes & cleaues a dry cloud in sunder, & makes a storme, of the Greekes called Ecnephias, but when this cleft is not great, but that the windes bee forced to turne round, and role in this discent without lightning, there is made a whirle-puffe, or ghust, called Typhon, which is to say, the storme Ecnephias, sent forth a winding violence, & this winde doth beare many things away with it, changing frō place to place, but if the hole in the cloud were great, it is called Turbo, casting downe and ouerthrowing all that is nere it. Pliny saith, no Ecnephias commeth with snow, nor no Typhon from the South: some say, vinegar throwne into this wind, breaks the gust.

Of Earth-quakes.

Plenty of winds, gotten into the bowels, holes and corners of the earth, bursting out of ỹ earth, & the earth closing againe, causeth the shaking, or earth-quake, and is a token of insuing warre.

Signes of Earth-quakes.

When waters in Wels, or Pits, be troubled, & haue a bad sauour, the long absence of the winds, strange noises, the obscurity or darknesse of the Sunne with clouds, and strangely coloured, &c.

Of Thunder and Lightnings.

When an exhalation hot and dry, mixt with moisture, is carried vp into the middle region, and there inclosed in the body of a cloud: Now these

two contraries being thus shut or pent up in one roome together, they fall at variance, whereby the water and fire agree not vntill they haue broken the prison wherin they were pent, so that fire and water flye out of the cloud, the breaking whereof maketh a noise like the renting of cloath, which we call thunder, and the fire lightning: the thunder being made first, but the lightning first seene, in respect the sight is before the hearing; and of lightnings there be many sorts.

That which is dry burneth not at all, dissipating and dispersing: that which is moist burneth not likewise, but blasts, and altereth the colour: but that which is cleere is of a strange operation: it prayeth vessels dry without hurt to the vessell; it melteth mettell in bagges or purses, and hurteth not the bagge or purse, nor the ware that sealed the bagge hurt: it breaketh the bones, and hurteth not the flesh; and killeth the childe in the wombe, not hurting the mother. Pliny saith, Scythia by reason of cold, and Ægypt by reason of heate, haue seldome lightning.

What things be not hurt with lightning.

It hurteth not ỹ Lawrell tree, it entreth not past 5 foot into the earth, such that are shadowed with the shinnes of Seales, or Sea-calues, are freed, the Eagle is free, &c. Many other wonderous & strange kind of Meteors bee there in the heauens often times seene, as Comets, burning Dragons, &c. but this volume will not containe an ample discourse thereof.

CHAP.

Chap. XXVIII.

Diuerſe ſignes to prognoſticate what weather is towards.

TO begin firſt with the Sunne, the beſt prognoſticator of all other, if he riſe cleare not fiery red, if he chaſe the clouds before him into the Weſt: if at Sunne-riſing there be a circle about the Sunne, and it vaniſh equally away, if he bee red at ſetting: all theſe argue faire weather to inſue. But if he be fiery red at his riſing, if he ſhew pale and wan, if at riſing he ſeeme hollow, if red and black cloudes bee about him at his riſing, or if his raies be red both at riſing and ſetting, if his beames at a morning or euening be contracted or ſhort, if it raine at Sunne-ſetting, or his raies looke darke or blew, or gather: if at his riſing his beames ſeeme not bright and cleare; if before his riſing the cloudes gather like globes mouing not into the weſt, if a circle of cloudes appeare incompaſſing the Sunne, leauing not all his light, if his circle about the Sun be broke; if at his riſing hee caſt his beames a farre off amongſt the cloude. if he ſpread his beames before he be vp, if at his ſetting he be ouer-caſt with a thick miſte: all theſe ſignifie wet, and often, tempeſtuous weather. Alſo looke if the circle called Halo, be blacke, for it ſignifies raine, and if it break, winds, from that part as the fraction in the circle reſpecteth.

Preſages by the Moone.

According to the Egyptians, if on the Prime day

day the Moone be faire and bright, it will be faire; if red, windes; if dimme and blackish, foule weather according to the verse.

Pallida luna pluit, rubicunda flat, alba serenat.

Marke the typs of her hornes when she is fiue daies old, with Pl. But best when shee is primed; if they bee blunt, raine; if pricking vpward, and sharpe-pointed, winds. Pliny saith, these things fall truest vpon the fourth day. If her vpper horne, which bends North-wards, bee onely sharpe and pricked, winds from that Coast: but if the nether horne be so, windes from the South; if the fourth day after her change she haue a red circle or Halo about her, windes and raine. Varro saith, when the Moone is 4 daies old, if shee put her hornes direct and straight forth, it is tempest at sea, vnlesse there bee a cleere circle about her. If the one halfe of the full Moone seeme pure, faire weather; if red, windes; if blackish, raine; mistes and cloudes about the Moone haue like effect, as Halo, the more, the worse: whilst the new Moone is Croissant, and rising with the vpper tip of her horne blackish, telleth of wet after the full; but the nether tip being so, raine before the full; and if (as Varro saith) this blackishnesse appeare in the middest of the Moone, raine at the full: a circle about the full Moone, declareth windes from that part that the circle is most splendant; if her hornes at her rising shew more grosse and thick then ordinary, look for raine plenteously, and that before long: if she appeare not before the Prime, the West winde blowing withall, cold winterlike

like weather all that Moone. Lastly, with Pliny, there be 8 points in euery Moone, and so many daies (according as they falleth vpon the angles of the Sunne) which many onely obserue, and take their presages of future weather by, to wit, the 3.7.11.15.19.21.27. and the very day of coniunction.

Presages by the Starres.

Next vnto the Moone we may place the Starres; if the Starres seeme to shoote, windes from that quarter the Starre came from: the wetter the Spring and Summer, the dryer the Autumne. Autumne faire and dry bringeth a windy Winter: a circle about any of the other Planets, great showers: if the cloud in Cancer called Præsepe, or the manger, standing betwixt Asselli or ỳ little Asses appeare not, though otherwise the Aire bee cleare, foule winterlike weather: if the Northerne of these Starres bee hid, great winds from the South; but the other being hid, North-east windes.

Of the Raine-bow.

If two Raine-bowes appeare, raine: a Raine-bow, presently after raine, faire weather.

Presages from Thunder and Lightning.

If in summer there be more thunder then lightning, winds from the Coast it thundred; but if ỳ lightning exceed, raine: lightning without thunder, betokens raine and thunder: if it lighten onely from the North-west, raine the ensuing day; if from the North, winds thence; if from ỳ South,

North-

North-west, or full west it lighten, especially in the night, winde & raine from those coasts: morning-thunder, windes; but mid-day thunder, raine.

Presages by the Cloudes.

If the rack ride apace in the aire, winder from that coast they come, the worse if it come from the North or South: if at Sunne-set the rack ride on both sides from-wards him, tempest: black cloudes flying out of the East, raine at night: but from the west, raine the next day: if the Cloudes be disparkled many together of the East, flying like fleeces of Wooll, raine for three daies after: when cloudes flye low, seeming to settle vpon the tops of hils, cold weather insueth; but the Mountaine tops being faire and cleare, the weather will take vp: if the clouds seeme full charged, and yet looke white withall, which constitution of the aire is called by some Showers, by others white weather, haile is at hand.

If Mists come downe from the hils, or descend from the Heauens, and settle in the Vallies, it promiseth faire hot weather: mists in the euening shew a hot day on the morrow. The like when white mists rise from waters in the Euening.

Prognostications by fires.

From the heauens we will proceed to our common fires.

The fire burning pale, or keeping a hussing noyse, stormy wether: if the flame of fire or candle mount, winding and waning, as it were, winds: the

the like if the fire or candle goe out of it selfe, or kindle, and take fire with much ado. Further, when you discerne many sparkles gather together in the fire, knitting one to another; the coales hanging to the bottome, or side of the pot newly taken off the fire, the fire raked in the imbers, keepeth a spitting and sparkling from it, if the ashes vpon the earth grow together, or when the liue coale shineth brighter, or burneth more then ordinary: all these be tokens of raine.

Prognostications by water.

If the sea, within the hauen, after the departing of the flood in a low ebbe water be calme, & yet keep a noise & rumbling within, winde; if it do thus by fits, cold weather and raine; if in a calme season the sea strond, or water-bankes resound or make a noise, great tempest: the like of the sea it selfe; the puffins swimming aboue water, tell of cold weather for many daies: the sea being calme, heauing and puffing vp, sheweth there is great store of winds within her, which will shortly breake out to a tempest.

Prognostications from Fishes and Fowles.

The Dolphin disporting vpon the waues, foreshewes winds: if they fling and dash the water this and that way, and the sea be rough, faire weather: the Cuttle, or little Calamaria Loligo launcing and flying about the water, the Cockles, or Winckles sticking hard to the granell, the Searchings thrusting themselues into the mudde, or

couered

couered with sand, the croking extraordinary of Frogges, the low flying of Swallowes, the chirping of Sparrowes, the crying of Peacockes and Hearnes, the bathing of Crowes, the stinging of Flyes, and Gnats, the early straggling of Seamewes, the proking of their fethers by the Guls, Malards & Duckes, all foreshew winde or raine. Contrary the Water-fowle gather together and combate, or Cranes make hast to flye into the midst of the land, or Cormorants and Guls forsaking the waters, or Cranes soring quietly aloft, or Crowes or Rauens gaping against the Sunne, are all tokens of faire weather. But if the Howlat cry Chi-uit, raine: Rauens crying one to another, as if they sobbed and vered, clapping themselues with their wings, winds: but doing it by interualles of time, wet and winde: the late returning home of Jack-dawes, hard weather: also ỹ working of the Spinner, ỹ buske heauing of Moles, the appearing of worms, Hennes resorting to the roost couered with dust, the Ante busied with her Egges, the Bées in faire weather not wandring farre abroad, Bels heard further then ordinary, the wallowing of dogges, the alteration of the crowing of the Cock, betoken all fowle weather.

Prognostications of foure-footed Beasts.

The leaping and playing of Hare, and such small cattell, shew alteration of weather: the crying of Swine, Oren & beasts licking themselues against the haire, or holding vp their hose & smelling in-

to

to the aire, ſwine ſhaking hay, or ſuch like ſtuffe: beaſts eating greedily, or licking their houes, or ſodainely mourheere and there: all ſignifie raine, or foule wether.

Prognoſtications from woods, ſtones, &c.

The hearbe Trefoile looketh rough againſt a tempeſt, and the leaues thereof will ſtand ſtaring vp, as if it were afraid thereof. Alſo if diſhes, ſtones, or ſuch like, ſweat, or bee wet, if wainescot dores that ioyne well, be ſtubborne to open, if ſalt diſſolue in the ſalt-ſellar, or any ſolid body ſweate, looke for great raine: the like is ſeene by the piſſing of Dogges.

If there bee a rumbling noiſe, or ſounding in the Mountaines and Foreſts, or if the leaues of trées flicker and play themſelues, no winde ſtirring, which foretell ſome change of weather: the like prediction is gathered by the light downe of Poplares or Thiſtles, flying to and fro in ỹ aire: looke what is ſaid of the noiſe in foreſts, vnderſtand the ſame here in vallyes, and in the aire. I cannot ſtand to runne into an ample diſcourſe of this ſubiect, leſt I driue the quantity of my volume beyond my intent; but they ſhall be amply handled in a Booke I haue to come forth, called Coſmologia & Meteorologia.

CHAP.

Chap. XXIX.
Of the foure quarters of the yeare, and first of Winter.

WINTER, the first quarter Astronomical, taketh his beginning when the Sun entreth into Capricorne, during vntill hee haue gone to the latter part of Pisces, it is the coldest time of the yeare, and the colder and drier the wholsomer, yet ouer much cold killeth trees in a warme region, especially such as bee tender. A warme, and moist Winter is vnwholsome, and an enemy to husbandmen, but reasonable store of snow doth ranken the fields, and preserue corne.

The diseases of this quarter bee pushes in the face, leprosie, tooth-ach, red-spots, feuers, the scab, flurres of bloud by the inferiour parts, paines of the eyes, palsies, gouts, and such like.

Of the Spring.

The Spring is the most comfortable quarter in all the yeare, and is of nature warme and moist, for then the Sunne draweth neere to the Zenith, comming towards the starres of a warme nature, and then ỹ East-winds blow dispearsing the superfluous humors, making the earth apt to bring forth all things, for the good and comfort of man: This quarter beginneth when the Sunne entreth into Aries, at what time the

the daies and nights be equal, and continueth vntill the 12 of June, at what time the Sunne hath runne through Aries, Taurus, and Gemini; if the Spring be much moist, the fruite will bee rotten and scarce, but weedes will abound: if hot, the trees soone bring forth leaues: the fruits of that quarter, as Cheries, &c. will soone be ripe, which being not gathered before their full maturity, will be subiect to wormes, especially in warme regions, but it is seldome with vs, though frequent in Italy. Roses will be strome, but not so sweet, & all such things shall better please the sight then the sent or tast: if it be cold and dry, there will hoare frosts fall in the end of the quarter, according to the full Moone, the wine and fruits will be scarce: being dry and not hot, fruits will bee scarce, but good, with want of graine: if it be cold, the fruits will be late riping: if it be wet with much South wind, and the former Winter dry with Northen winds, the next Summer will happen agues and blearenesse, dropping of the eyes, and paine of the bowels. A dry Spring, with much Northen windes, and a wet Winter full of Southerne Winds going before, causeth women with childe to be deliuered before their time, or to bring forth weake children. Gal. l. 3. Aphor. 3. So that if the quarter vary from his proper nature, the commodities of the earth be made worse and scarce: the ordinary diseases of this quarter bee leprosies, red spots, tooth-ach, feuers of blood, pushes or wheales in the face, small pox, ring-wormes, falling-sickenesse, paines in the throate and necke,

the kings euill, wens, griefes in the shoulders and armes caused by bloud.

Of Summer.

SUmmer is of nature hot and dry, like the fiery Triplicitie, or like the cholerick: it taketh beginning when ỹ Sun entreth Cancer, continuing vntil he haue passed ouer Cancer, Leo, and Virgo: and now is rage and choler most abounding, being the hottest time in the yeare: but in the beginning there rise certaine starres in Cancer, whose vertue is to make moist, especially Aselli; so that the Sunne comming to them, some raine falleth, to fructifie the earth: but comming to Leo, being neare Syrius and Procyon, starres of a warme nature, the heat groweth most vehement: to temperate which, the Etesian winds blow. Lastly, comming to Virgo, which is a barren signe, ỹ constellation of Arcturus rising, a mitigation of heate is produced with some raine.

If Summer be ouer-wet, the Summer fruits shall puttifie, and there will be but small store of graine, there will be many sicknesses: if it be onely dry, there will happen want of graine, and Summer fruits will be wholsome: the fishes shall die in waters, great sicknesses will happen. If it exceed in heate, many sicknesses also will happen with great store of Summer fruites. If (to conclude) it be cold, the yeare will be wholsome, but the fruits rotten.

This quarter, as it is hot and dry in nature, so doth

doth it accordingly alter the humors in mans body, bringing all fruits to their ripenesse, cattell to their fatnesse, and men to their wealth: the sicknesses agreeing to the nature thereof, bee griefes and torments about the breast, ribs, and spleene, pushes, leprosie, and diseases of the face, as in the Spring: bleard and sore eyes, with other impediments therein, the plurisie, cough, heart and stomack-aking, soarely, verations, feuers of bloud, Apostumes, Pestilence, Feuers, the Iaundise, paines in the belly and secret parts, with other infirmities proceeding of melancholy.

Of Autumne.

AUtumne is ỹ fourth and last quarter Astronomicall, but the third according to our English accompt, by nature is cold and dry, melancholy, like old age, resembling the element of the earth, beginning at the Sunnes first ingresse into Libra, producing thereby a second Equinoctiall, eoequating the dayes with the nights, which may also be called our second Spring, making an apt time to take Physick, bleed, &c. But in that Libra is a signe of the Airy triplicity, there is produced heat with temperate moysture, but comming to Scorpio, the aire is made more cold and moist: for Scorpio is of the watry triplicitie; but comming to Sagitarius, a signe of the fiery triplicity, accompanied with certaine starres of a warme nature, there is made a restraint of the extremitie of wet and cold, for the good of such as sow and plow.

If Autumne be moſt moiſt, grapes will be putrified, and wine bad, if the end be wet, there will be want of fruit the enſuing yeare: if the beginning be dry, there will be penuria Milij: if hot, many ſickneſſes and euils; if cold, there is loſſe of haruest-fruits in quantitie, iuyce, and beauty.

The diſeaſes of this quarter properly be paines in the back, darkneſſe of ſight, retention of vrine, fluxes of blood, paines in the backe and priuy parts, with infirmities in the face, as in the Spring, alſo the Canker, Fiſtuloes, Emerods, the ſtone and grauell, feuers of blood, and impediments in the eyes.

And here note, that Winter, in Latine Hyems, is ſo called, ab ὑμὴν, which is dimidium, for the vulgar people doe diuide the yeare into two parts, Summer and Winter, Winter being ỳ greater. Ver the Spring, is ſo called à vireo vires, becauſe then omnia virent, all things flouriſh. Æſtas ſummer, is ſo called ab æſtu, which is à feruore, by reaſon of heate. Laſtly Autumnus, Autumne, or Haruell, is ſo called à bonorum anni augmentatione: or it taketh name with Hipocrates, ab ortu Arcturi, during till the Veſpertine ſetting of the Pleiades, or of Autumnus, which is morbidum, or tempeſtiuoſum: and theſe foure times be reſembled to the foure Regions of the World, to the foure Cardinall Windes, to the foure Elements, to the foure Quarters, to the foure Humors, and to the foure Ages, as in the enſuing table.

Regions

	Warme and dry	Hot & moyst.	Cold & moist.	Cold & dry.
Regions of the world	Oriens.	Merid.	Occid.	Septē.
Cardinall winds.	East.	South.	West.	North.
4 Elements.	Fire.	Aire.	Water.	Earth.
4 quarters of the year	Sūmer.	Spring	Winter	Autu.
4 Humors.	Choler.	Sangu.	Fleame	Melan.
4 Ages.	Youth.	Ma. sta	Age.	old age

CHAP. XXX.

Certaine predictions of the weather in euery moneth, with necessarie Abstracts, and the Poeticall rising of the Starres.

Ianuarie.

NEw-yeares day in the morning being red, portends great tempest and warre: after riseth Orions girdle vespertine, troubling the aire, causing South-west windes, the 10 and 11 day doth Lucida Corona produce by a vespertine setting, about which time also riseth Asellus and Præsepe, great causers of raine, the more Iupiter being in moist signes: ỹ 12 day Asellus riseth Cosmicall, the 13 Præsepe setteth Cosmicall: the 20 the South part of Asellus riseth Chronicall: the 28 Sirius riseth Vespertinus: the 30 Eagle riseth Cosmicall. All which with Ptolæmeus being wet, and tempest: some say, if the Sun shine the 12 of

January, there shall be much wind: others prognosticate of Saint Pauls day, saying: if the Sun shine, it is a token of a happy yeare: if raine or snow, indifferent: if misty, great death; but if it thunder, there will be great windes and death that yeare.

The Abstract.

Cut timber, rid fruit-trees of superfluous branches, vncouer their roots, drench weake and sicke cattell, Kine with veriuce, Horses with water and ground malt, sodden with a little bran: dig Gardines, lib and geld for rearing.

February.

The third day Regulus riseth Chronicall, the fourth he setteth Cosmicall, of whom Ptol. saith, the cleare starre in the heart of the Lyon beginning to set, the North wind bloweth, with often raine. Carda. saith, it raiseth the South-west windes. The 9 the taile of the Dolphin doth set vespertine, which Ptol. saith, bringeth winds and snow, and the more raine the winds bring South. Some say, thunder vpon Shroue-tuesday foretelleth winde and store of fruit, and plentie, the Sun-beames being early abroad: others affirme, that so much he shineth that day, and the like hee shineth euery day in Lent.

The Abstract.

Set, cut, and lay Quicke-sets and Roses, sow beanes

beanes, peaſe, and oates, eſpecially the land being cold and ſtiffe: furniſh your gardens with ſallads for Summer.

March.

The 6 day Vindemiator riſeth veſpertine, bringing ſoath winds with froſt: the 8 riſeth the Rammes-horne, ſnow or raine: the 10 Arcturus riſeth Chronicall, cauſing tempeſts. Carda. ſaith, at the veſpertine riſing of this ſtarre, Swallowes be ſeene, and the Spring commeth. Stadius cap. 7. at the veſpertine ſetting of Arcturus, ſwallowes depart by multitudes, and at his veſpertine riſing come againe: and this riſing bringeth ſouth-weſt winds, and by-weſt, blowing commonly 12 daies with raine or haile, ending in the weſt. Herewith agreeth Ptol. Plin. Stadius, Columell, and others, eſpecially being furthered with the radiation of the Moone, or Mars. The 11 or 12 day Sol entreth Aries, the Weſt windes blow, Stormes come, with Ptol. in Ægypt they came the 17. of May. The 21 Spica Virginis ſetteth Coſmicall, cloudy.

Some ſay, ſo many miſts in March, ſo many hoare froſts after Eaſter.

The Abſtract.

Now (regarding winde and weather) graft, alſo couer the rootes of your trees opened in December

cember or Ianuary, with ranke earth: sow peaſe, beanes, oates, parſneps, onions, artichockes, cowcumbers, ſage, & mellons; manure barly-land, but in cold clay ground ſow at the end of the moneth.

Aprill.

THe 17 of Aprill, Auguſtus terminus Pleiadum, one of the ſeuen Starres, riſeth Coſmicall, the other following a little after, cauſing Weſt winds: the 22 the South part of Lucida Lancis ſetteth Coſmicall, often prouoking ſhowers of raine. Some ſay, if it raine vpon Aſcenſion day (which ſometimes falleth in Aprill) it doth betoken ſcarcitie of all kinde of foode for cattell, but being faire, it ſignifieth plenty.

The Abſtract.

Yet it is good to ſow Barley, chiefly in ſtrong land: ſome kinde of garden ſeeds ſow now alſo, as Mellons, Citrions, Cowcumbers, & Artichockes: ſow likewiſe Hempe & Flax, ſetting ſome garden-herbs towards the end of the moneth. Now the time beginneth to barke trees, and to yeeld to good Day-men natures abundance.

May.

THe fourth of May, Sirius, or Canis maior ſetteth veſpertine, tempeſt from the South and North-

North-east, and by-north; and as Stadius saith, if the full Mone happen within two daies before or after, it prognosticats blasting to corne and other flowers. The 6 and 7 Hyades beginne to set, the South blowing with raine; So Ptol. speaketh of the setting of the 7 starres. The 9. Pleiades set Chronicall, causing South-windes, which with Ptol. at last turne into the West. The 11. the Buls Eye setteth: the 18 Procyon setteth Heliacall, making wine rage in Cellars, with Stadius. The 23 the Eagle riseth Chronicall, which happening at the new or full Mone, all fruites bee hurt with wormes and Caterpillers, with Carda. The 24 the 7 starres rise Cosmicall: the 27 the Buls Eye riseth Cosmicall; both which foreshew raine, and hurt to vines.

Some say, the Sunne shining vpon the 25 day, vines shall prosper well; also in the end of May Okes beginne to beare blossomes; which happening, foreshewes much tallow and fruit.

The Abstract.

In the beginning you may sow Barley, set and sow tender hearbs and seeds, as sweet-Marioram, Summer-sauory, Basill, &c. Set Stilles to worke, vsing May-dew therein, stirring land for wheate and Rye.

June.

The 6 day the lesser Dogge setteth vespertine, which happening at the full Mone, hurts all fruits.

fruits. Stadius saith, if it happen at full Mone, it bringeth mischiefe to swæt flowers and vines, by reason of his burning heate. The 12 Sol enters Cancer, Wine and Olives flourish: the 16 Arcturus setteth Cosmicall, making the aire intemperate: the 21 the left side of Orion riseth Cosmicall, raising the West windes. If it raine the 24 day, Hazell-nuts do not prosper.

The Abstract.

Set Gilloflowers ond Rosemary, Sow Lettuce three or foure dayes after the full, which is also good from February to the end of September: sheare sheepe, fetch home fewell, and towards the end of the month begin to mow.

Iuly.

The 2 day riseth Orions Girdle, and is a Criticall day: for if it raine this day it doth continue so often for 4 weeks. Stadius saith, if Iupiter be aspected with Mars, Mercury, or the Sunne at this rising, great tempest is portended at the rising of the great Dogge, and forth-sheweth North-east windes, and by-North, corruption of the aire, with the rising of the Etesian windes. The 13 Lucida Coronæ setteth Chronicall: the 23 the North part of Asellus setteth vespertine, at which time, with Ptol. the North-east, and by-East winds blow, as fore-runners of ỹ Etesian winds.

Carda:

Carda: these winds, as fore-runners of the rising of the Dogge, blow 8 dayes before, with which Stadius agreeth. Some say, if it be faire three Sundayes before S. Iames day, corne will bee good: but wet, corne withereth.

The Abstract.

At the full Moone gather flowers and seedes, and let your flowers rather dry in the shade then the Sunne: for the Sunne draweth away their vertue: but to auoid corruption, before you take them away, let the Sunnes heate bee vpon them a while. Take heed of suddaine colds, for nothing sooner breedeth the plague: and therefore to drinke being hot, is naught. It were vaine to tell good husbands that it is now fit for them to be in Medowes, and else-where to prouide for Winter: Therefore I will commend this rime to sluggards and idle persons.

Labour in Summer, take paines with the Ant,
Else in the Winter, liue cold, and in want.

Auguſt.

The first of Auguſt ẏ great Dogge riseth Cosmicall. Carda. saith, at the rising of this starre all liuing creatures bee troubled; and that it is scarce possible that dryneſſe and ſickneſſe ſhould not be. Stadius recounts many more enormities, as troubling of Wine in Cellars, Dogges going mad

mad, slures of the Seas & waters, death of fishes, with the extremitie of heate, especially if Mars or Iupiter be in fiery signes. Diaphanes saith, if at the rising of the great Dogge with the Sun, the Moone be in Aries, it doth prefignificate raine and tempest; in Taurus, stormes; in Gemini, pestilence; in Cancer, dearnesse; in Leo, burning heat; in Virgo, showers often, with untimely birth of children; in Libra, great dearnesse; in Scorpio, plagues; in Sagitarius, or Capricorne, raine and tempest; in Aquarius drought and sicknesse; in Pisces, raine the ensuing yeare. But these Stadius saith, be not knowne to him for truths: for he holds them more substantiall that bee taken, Ex varijs commixtionum causis. The 3 day the Eagle setteth Cosmicall, the South-west, and by-west windes blowing with great heate. Carda. saith, it raiseth the Etesian windes, which with Ptol. do continue 21 dayes: the 8 Regulus riseth Cosmicall, raising North-east, & by-north winds: the 13 day ỳ great Dogge riseth Heliacall, which limits the beginning of the Grecian yeare; and of this rising be diuers obseruations: if then the heauen be cloudy and darke, it signifieth a heauy time with plagues, &c. but being faire and cleare, it is good. Also the 13 of August the Dolphine setteth Cosmicall, bringing raine, and beginning Autumne, according to Ptol. The 24 is S. Bartholomewes day, if the winde change not the following night, the vulgar hold it good. Stadius recounts tempests, with haile, &c. to come from the West, and North-west part, in the end of August,

August, which often doe hurt.

The Abstract.

Reape Wheate and Rye, sow Winter herbes in the new Moone: stirre land for Wheate and Rye, and about the end of the Moneth downe with Oates, as before, according to the goodnesse of your soyle. Looke more in July.

September.

The first day of this moneth is Criticall: if it do not raine then, the rest of Autumne is like to be dry: the 12 day Arcturus riseth Cosmicall, raine: and with Ptol. after two dayes Swallowes leaue to bee seene. The 13 day is Equinoctiall, windes from West, North-west: the 17 Lucida Coronæ riseth Cosmicall, Ptol. windes turne, troubling the seas with winterly wether. So many dayes old the Moone is on Michaelmas day, so many floods will happen that Winter.

The Abstract.

Cut downe your Lent-tilling, gather the fruites of your trees, conuerting them to vse, as Crabbes for Veriuice, &c. About the middest of the Moneth sow Wheat and Rye in cold and strong land: sow Winter parsneps, and Carrets: get hiues, &c.

October.

October.

The 15 day the Dragons Taile setteth vespertine: after this day wee must expect no more warmnesse: and therefore the Germanes call it, den Galen Sommer. The 21 the East windes blow: the 26 the left foot of Orion setteth with the 12 degrée of Scorpio; causing often great raine: if leaues now hang vpon the trées, some say, it portends a cold winter, or many Caterpillers.

The Abstract.

Sow Wheat and Rye, the sooner the better, for feare of raine. The new Moone maketh a fit time to set and remoue yong trees, as the Plum, Peare, Apple, and Bay-tree, to set Nuts, Akornes, &c. & after the full moone gather your winter-fruits.

Nouember.

The 4 or 5 day the Scorpions heart setteth vespertine, which with Astrologers is a Criticall day. The 5. day the Dogge setteth, bringing southernly wether: the like iudge of Orion, which setteth about this time. The 8 day Succulæ, or Hyades set Cosmicall, frost or raine: the 10 the Pleiades set Cosmicall: if then the Heauen bee cloudy, it denunciates a wet Winter: if dry, a

sharpe

sharpe Winter. Pliny saith: Succularum & Pleiadarum occasum terra marique turbidum esse. The 24 Arcturus setteth Heliacall, causing often raine, with Cardanus.

The Abstract.

The time is apt to make Malt, to kill Baeons, to cut Ashes, to sow, if you were too late the last moneth, to set Crabbe-tree stockes, to remoue Trees, as in the last moneth in the increasing of the Moone, but in the wane set beanes, pease, &c. Also now vncouer the rootes of your Apple-trees, and so let them rest till March.

December.

THe 6 of December is Dies Nicholai, of which Cardanus thus saith: Proximi septem Dies à Bruma totidemque ante, raro ventis infestantur: they bee called Halcyon dayes. Stadius saith, about the Brumall Solstitiall there doth happen Halcyon, or most Tranquill weather: the 26 day the faire starre Arcturus setteth vespertine, and then with Carda. the South winds blow.

Some say, if Christmas day come in the new Moone, it is a token of a good yeare, and so much the better, by how much it is neerer the new Moone: the contrary happeneth in the decrease.

The

The Abstract.

The time is good to fall timber, to vncouer the rootes of Apple-trees, to fallow land for Barley, to set beanes, pease, &c. the wether being not too hard: and now Fowlers be busie with Lime-twigges, and other Engines to take Fowles. Let a warme fire be thy bathe, the Kitchin thy Apothecaries shop, and good hot meate thy dyet: to which, according to thy abilitie, inuite thy neighbour. Therefore to conclude,

If thou be poore, and canst not feast at all,
Goe feast with such as shall to feasting call.

Chap. XXXI.

Predictions of euery day more particularly.

TO giue you iudgement of the temperature of euery particular day, there must be great care had, and many things obserued, as the quality of the signe, the Lord of the lunation, the quality of the Abside, and of the Planets: for there is no great change of wether vnlesse Saturne, Iupiter, or Mars be aspected: also the meeting of the planets, & mingling of their vertue with the Fixed Starres, whose nature and magnitude are duely to be obserued: the want, or not obseruing of these, and many other which appertaine to prejudications, cause our ordinary and common Prognosticators so grossely to erre, as I noted in my Almanacke 1608. For as I said there: so must I here also: Qui non potest in singulos dies de pruina, niue, grandine,

grandine, &c. Distinctè prædicere, huic prædicenti abundantiam aut penuriam frugum, nequaquam fides adhibenda est. Ouer and beside what is said, the aspects of the Planets amongst themselues are most heedfully to be regarded, euen as in the ensuing Table, set in Latine for the more breuity.

Enter this Table with the ☌, ☍, or □ of the Planets, noting the weather in the common Angle.

	☾	☿	♀	☉	♂	♃	
♄	Turb. Hum Hum. rem. cal Neb. pruina Nub. Nix.	Venti pluu vēti et imber venti Nub. vent. Niuosa.	Pluu. & frig. Pluu. subita Pluu. frig. Plu aut. Nix.	Pluu. frig. Grand. toni Plu frig nix vel Neb.	Plu. vel tō Ton. gran Plu vel tur Remiss. fri.	Tur vel hu grand to vēt vel plu Turbi.	V Ae Ay
♃	AEris Temperam.	Ventos Magnos	Temperam.	Ventos toni fulm, ventos Remiss. frig	Turb. vent Toni rem Turb uent Remiss fri	Veris, AEstatis Autumni Hyemis	
♂	Minuit frigiditatem & humid in fig cal. & ful in æstate.	Ventos ali quando nubiferos, in æsta Toni.	Pluuiam Imbrem pluuiam Remiss. frig.	Venti Sicc. Tonit fulm Venti Sicc Remiss. frig	Veris, AEstatis, Autumni Hyemis.		
☉	Alterat aerem pro natura temporis.	Ventos ali quando cum humid, & plu presertim vento fig	Pluuiam Toni imbrem pluuiam humiditatem.	Veris, AEstatis, Autumni, Hyemis,			
♀	Hu. vel Nub Remiss. calor Neb Turb. Turb. vel Nix	Ventos humidos vel saltem Nubi	Veris, AEstatis, Autumni, Hyemis.				
☽	Aliquando ventos Nubiferos.	Veris. AEstatis, Autumni, Hyemis,					

Quer and besides these Aspects you must likewise note the mansion that the Moone is in, as in ℣ 24 chapter, so shall you (conferring these things together) produce more substantiall prejudications: but indeed here is no place amply to deliuer such rules that should be obserued, before (according to Art) you can be able to giue iudgement of any one day; for I let passe all in respect of the vnaptnesse of the volume.

Chap. XXXII.

Of the Golden number, Circle of the Sunne, Dominicall letter, and Epact, &c.

The golden number is a Periodicall reuolution of 19 of our ciuill yeares, in which time the old Philosophers thought that all the lunations or aspects betwixt the Sunn and Moone, returned to the same place they were at 19. yeares before: for in that space the Dragons head made a Periodicall reuolution, but this is not so, for in 19 yeares there is an Anticipation of an houre and a halfe very neere, wanting but 75 seconds; so that looke what coniunction hapned this yeare in Aries at noone, shall fall 19 yeares hence, one houre & halfe before. This Circle is called Decem-nouenalis Circulus, whose parts bee called the golden number: for that it was writ in golden characters in Tables of siluer, and so sent to Rome; or for that they bee written in red or golden letters in the Kalender; and is found thus.

Adde to the yeare of our Lord 1. (for so much was the Prime when Christ was borne) which diuide by 19, the remainder is the Prime or Golden number.

Of the Epact.

The Epact is nothing else but a number of 11 daies, which the common solar yeare doth exceed the common Lunar yeare, ỳ one consisting of 365 daies, the other of 354 daies, and therefore they adde ỳ excesse vnto the Lunar yeare, to coequall thẽ, for Epactæ with ỳ Greeks στὸ ἐπάγειν which signifieth intercalare, or addere: by the addition of which excesse in euery foure yeares, there is gotten a number more then 30, which is greater then the Epact can bee, because from change to change there can be but 30 daies: therefore 30 must be taken from that excesse, and the remainder is the Epact for ỳ nert yeare, as 1611 the Epact is 26 to which adde 11, so haue you 37, from which take 30, and you haue 7 the Epact 1612.

To get the Epact for euer, do therefore thus: multiply the Prime by 11, parting the product by 30, so is the remainder the Epact; or as is said, adde 11 to the Epact of this yeare, so haue you ỳ Epact of the next: or see the age of the Moone the 11 Calends of Aprill, for that is the number of the Epact.

But because I will ease you of calculation, see the ensuing Table, which sheweth you in perpe-

tuall the Concordancy betwixt the Prime and the Epact, so that hauing one you may find the other answering thereunto, and for your further ease I haue added the yeares of our Lord to it: hauing the yeare of our Lord, vnder it in order you haue the Prime and Epact, and when the yeares in this Table be expired, beginne them againe, placing 1631 where 1612 is, &c. so shall your Table bee perpetuall.

A Table to finde the Golden number and Epact for euer.

An.Do.	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619
Prime	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Epact	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9

An.Do.	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628
Prime	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Epact	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18

An.Do.	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634
Prime	19	20	21	22	23	24
Epact	29	10	21	2	13	24

Of the Circle of the Sunne, and Dominicall letter, and to finde them for euer.

THe Circle of the Sunne, is nothing else but a reuolution of 28 yeares, in which time the Dominical letters make all their seuerall changes: & it is called the Circle of the Sunne, not for that it sheweth any motion of the Sunne, but because by meanes thereof the letter Dominicall is alwaies found, as we had a circle called Cyclus Lunaris, by reason of the office it had, because it was first inuented

nented ad monſtrandas lunationes, ſo this is called the Solar Circle, or rather in Engliſh, the Sunday Circle, becauſe it comprehends all the varieties and changes that ẏ Sunday letter can haue, by reaſon of Byſſextile or Leap-yeare. In briefe, this Circle is called the Circle of the Sun, becauſe it acquaints you with the Sunday letter, which is the day of the Sunne.

To finde the Circle of the Sunne, either in the old or new Kalender, do thus: adde to the yeare of our Lord propoſed 9 (for our Sauiour was borne when ẏ number was 9) which parted by 28 (as by ẏ number of yeares of ẏ whole circle) ſo ſhall the quotient ſhew you ẏ number of reuolutions of ẏ ſaid circle, & the remainder the circle of the Sun.

Of the Dominicall Letter.

THe Dominicall letter is allwaies one of theſe ſeuen letters A B C D E F G, and doth ſhew ẏ Sunday letter, or day of the Sunne all the yeare, vnleſſe it be in Biſſextile or leap-yeare, for then there be two Dominicall letters, whereof the firſt of the two in this Table ſerueth from the beginning of January, to Saint Mathias eue, and the other to the yeares end: but for your more eaſe behold the enſuing Table, where the Circle of the Sunne and Sunday letter are placed vnder the yeare of our Lord, and when the yeares of this Table be expired, ſet 1641 where 1612 is, ſo will your table be perpetuall, if you proceed as before.

A perpetuall Table for the Circle of the Sunne and Dominicall letter.

Ann. Do.	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	
☉ Circle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Dominicall letter	GF	E	D	C	BA	G	F	E	DC	

Ann. Do.	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	
☉ Circle	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Dominicall letter	B	A	G	F E	D	C	B	AG	F	

Ann Do.	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1612	1613	1614	1615
☉ Circle	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Sunday letter	E	D	CB	A	G	F	ED	C	B	A

Note if it bee leape-yeare, the first of the two letters beginnes the yeare.

Also note the Epact changeth alwaies the first of March, and the Dominicall letter and Prime, &c. the first of January.

Of the Romane Indiction.

Wee haue no great vse of this circle in England, it is vsed of the Bishops of Rome, in the instruments and writings of their Pronotations, imitating therby the old Romanes, though theirs were to another purpose, as to beare account of the payment of tribute: it is a number of 15 yeare, but for that it stands vs to little purpose in England

England, briefly finde it thus.

Adde to the yeare of our Lord 3, and diuide the product by 15, so shall the remainder be the number of the said indiction: and this indiction is counted from September, not from March.

To get the Age, Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moone.

TO finde the age of the Moone you must haue 3 things, as the Epact, the number of moneths from March to your proposed moneth inclusiuely, and the day of the moneth; these three summes had, adde them altogether, so haue you the age of the Moone: but if the summe exceed 30, substract 30, and that which you leaue is the age: this is meant if the moneth wherein the question was made, haue 31 daies, for hauing lesse you must take away but 29 as oft as you may.

Now if you know the age of the Moone any moneth this yeare, and would know how old she shall bee the same day the next yeare, you must adde to her present age 11, so haue you her age the same day of the moneth the ensuing yeare, and to that age adde 11, so haue you her age the second yeare ensuing, and so infinitely, remembring to reiect 30 as before.

Likewise if you desire to know the age of the Moone in the yeare last past, that is all found by addition of 19, as before by 11, remembring the reiection of 30.

To finde the new, full, and quarters of the Moone.

MArtin Cortez teacheth rules to find the day of coniunction, but they bee not so true as that of Gemma Frisius, which is thus: adde to the Epact the number of monthes from March to the proposed month, including the said month, the which taken from 30, the remainder sheweth the day of the change: but if the summe of addition exceed 30, you were best to substract from 59, so is the remainder the day of the change, in which point Gemma Frisius left vs destitute: the change had, the full Moone is found by the addition of 15 daies, and so by addition of 7 daies and 9 houres, to the new or full Moone, you haue the first or last quarter.

To finde the new or full Moone more exactly by my new Tables.

THese briefe rules that the ancient Astronomers haue taught, and the moderne obseruers corrected, howbeit they were singular in respect of the inuention, yet doe they faile a day at least, especially when the Epact is aboue 26: wherefore you shall haue the day, houre, and minute of the change and full Moone set in my Kalender, and truely verified till 1630, which by the ensuing rules will serue perpetually; the vse whereof is thus.

Consider

Consider if you seek the change or full Moone, for they have Primes both in severall columnes vpon ŷ left hand vnder this title Prim.ᵉ. Prim.ᵉ. therefore when you know what the Prime is for the proposed yeare, seeke the same in one of the rowes of Primes descending, and note against what day of the Month it stands: for that is the day of the change or full Moone, according to the Prime you tooke: then in the row vnder New or Full Moone is the houre and minute of change, or opposition, noted with this letter A, or P, signifying that it happened before or after noone, according to the letter there placed.

Example.

1612 the Prime is 17, and I desire to know what day and houre the change and full Moone shall fall on in August. First therefore for the New Moone, I finde the Prime 17, in the row vpon the left hand vnder the title Prim.ᵉ, which stands against the 16 day of the Month, therefore the change was the 16 day: then against 17, vnder the title New Moone, is 11.6.A, which signifieth that the new Moone, which happened the 16 day, was at 11 of the clock, and 6 minutes before Noone.

Now for the full Moone in August, I seeke the Prime for that proposed yeare, vnder the proper title of Prim.ᵉ, which you shall finde to stand against the 31 day, and then vnder the title of Full Moone, is 3.49.A, whereby (as before) you may conclude, that the full Moone in August 1612, will be the 31 day, at 3 of the clock, and 49 minutes before noone.

And

And here note, against some Primes you shall find 16 or 17 houres, or more, with this letter A or P, which signifieth that the Aspect happened so many houres before or after high Noone of the same day.

Now if you would know any of these Aspects after 1630, you must substract 1 houre and 30 minutes from the time of the happening of the Aspect, and when you haue done so 19 yeares, then substract 3 houres, and so forth, alwaies substracting 1 houre and 30 minutes for euery 19 years: hereby wil those Tables be made more true perpetually, then any that yet were euer extant.

Chap. XXXIIII.

To finde what Signe the Sunne or Moone is in.

TO find the Signe that the Moone is in, Ioan. de Saero Bosco saith thus: Multiply the age of the Moone by 4, parting the product by 10, so shal the quotient shew you ỳ number of signes that the Moone is distant from the Sunne: then the remainder multiplied by 3, noteth to you the degrée of the Signe that the Moone is in. Therefore finde the place of the Sunne, as hereafter, and from thence count the signes and degrées before found: and where it ends, is the place of the Moone. But this rule is not precise, and besides, is tedious for the vulgar.

To

To know what Signe the Moone is in by my new Tables.

FOr this purpose there be so many Tables out, and they subiect vnto much errour, that if the Moone do worke in these inferiour bodies, as Pliny affirmes, lib. 2. chap. 99. or alter the humours thereof according to her place in the Zodiack, as the learned teach, and experience confirmes: then vaine and vnnecessary be those Tables, that so lead the vulgar into such errours and abuses. For either it is necessary that her true place bee knowne, or needlesse to bee sought. If needlesse, what needeth any obseruation at all? if necessary, how do they beguile them that put trust therein? For the Shepheards Kalender, Generall Prognostication, Computation, and such like bookes, suppose the Moone neuer to her slow motion, but when she is in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces, which is extremly false: For you shal perceiue her stay 3 daies in the other Signes, if you peruse my Tables, as in Aries, Taurus, or Gemini, &c. which their Tables will not allow. Which error is like that of Pliny, lib. 2. chap. 17. saying, ỹ the Moone entreth not twise in coniunction with the Sun, in any other signe but Gemini: which is not so, as in the yeare 1609, and 1612, in August and September, there bee coniunctions in Virgo, as in Aprill and May 1610 in Taurus. Also hee saith, there is neuer any coniunction of the Sunne and Moone in Sagittarius: the contrary is 1613, in

December

December, and 1614 in Nouember: Therefore to finde what signe the Moone precisely is in euery day in the yeare, till 1630, do thus; Get ỳ Prime as before, and then resort vnto your Kalender, finding the Moneth, and the Prime in the head of the Table for that month: Now descending downe ỳ Columne, which is vnder your Prime, vntill you come against the day of the month, there shall you finde against the said day of the month, the true signe that the Moone is in that day.

Example.

1612 the Prime is 17, & I desire to know what Signe the Moone is in the 7. day of May; I therefore descend the Columne vnder 17, vntill I come against the 7 day, which stands vpon the left hand the Table, there I finde ♐. I conclude the Moone is then in *Sagittarius:* then the 8 day in ♑, *Capricorne:* But the Computation, and the rest of the bookes say, the 8 day in *Sagittarius*, which is false. Lastly, ouer each of my Tables for the Moone, is placed the nature of the Signe she is in.

To know what Signe the Sunne is in.

The Degree and Signe that the Sunne is in, stands in the last columne in the former Table, for the place of the Moone vpon the right hand, against the day of the Moneth, and vnder this Title ☉ place.

CHAP.

Chap. XXXV.

Of the Eclipſes of the Sunne and Moone, and to know when they ſhall happen, and the quantity of obſcuration.

The Eclipſe of the Sunne is nothing elſe but the conueying of the Moone (which is a darke body) betwixt our ſight and the Sun, inſomuch that the Sunne looſeth no light, but onely wee are depriued of the ſame, in reſpect of the interpoſition of the Moone; and this neuer happeneth but when the Sunne and Moone be in a viſible coniunction: for you haue your meane, true, and viſible coniunction; ỳ which true and viſible coniunction allwaies happen together when the Sunne and Moone haue no paralar, which is when they bee in coniunction in the 90 degrē: ſo that the further the true coniunction is from the 90 degrees, the greater is the difference of theſe two coniunctions: ſo that you can haue no eclipſe of the Sunne, but when the viſible coniunction is nēre the Nodes.

Now all eclipſes of the Sunne be either totall without duration, which happeneth when the Moone hath no apparant latitude at the time of ỳ viſible coniunction; or partiall, which duration may happen three manner of waies. Firſt, when the diameter is only darkened, as when the apparant latitude of ỳ Moone is equal to her apparant ſemidiameter. Secondly, when there is more then his ſemidiameter darkened, as when the

Moones

Moones apparant latitude is lesse then her apparant semidiameter. And lastly, when there is lesse then the Sunnes diameter darkened, as when the apparant latitude of the Moone is greater then her apparant semidiameter: and you shall know if the apparant latitude of the Moone exceed 34 minutes, 51 seconds, the Sunne cannot be any thing eclipsed: and the greatest Eclipse the Sunne can suffer, is when he is in the Auge of his Excentricke, and in his greatest excentricity, and the Moone in her opposite Auge, whereby such places that bee situate within the compasse of the Moones shadow, may lose the whole light of the Sunne, the diameter whereof doth containe 280 of our English miles, or thereabouts. Further it may so fall out, that you shall see the whole body of the Moone within the compasse of the Sunne, the Sunne seeming to loose his light in the very middest, and about the same will appeare a narrow shining circle, of three quarters of an inch in bredth, which happeneth when the Moone is in her Auge, and the Sunne in his least excentricity, and in opposit Auge: but this discourse is not fit for this volume; therefore to the matter.

To finde the Eclipse of the Sunne.

You must know that the body of the Sun is supposed to be diuided into 12 Digits, and that he is neuer eclipsed but at the new Moone: therefore find the new Moone, as you be taught before, and then in the row vpon your left hand, vnder the title Digits, or if there stand any figure against the

the same, for then may you conclude the Sunne to be Eclipsed, the same houre that the new Moone happens, and that there be so many parts of his body darkened, as the figures vnder Digits expresse.

EXAMPLE.

1612. In May I finde the new Moone to happen the 20 day, at 5 of the clock, and 43 min. before Noone: then against the same, vnder Digits ○, stands 8 $\frac{2}{3}$, therefore I conclude that the Sun shall be eclipsed at that houre, 8 parts and a halfe, and if there had stood such a marke as this (●) he had bene eclypsed, though not visible in our Horizon.

After the same order may you finde what eclipses happen any day of any month for any yeare to come, or thus: seeke vnder the title of Digits ●, what figures stand there, and what Primes answere thereunto, then finde the said Primes in the little Table before, and ouer the head thereof is the yeare of our Lord God.

Of the Eclipses of the Moone.

To speake properly of an Eclipse, it is an obscuration of light in the Sunne, and a defection of the Moone: for the Moone is a darke and grosse body, hauing no light but such that she receiueth of the Sunne, whereby she is neuer eclipsed, but at such time that the earth is betwixt the Sun & her, which chanceth, she being at the full Diametrall opposite to the Sun, and somewhat neere to the head or taile of the Dragon. But these Eclipses of the Moone for diuers causes, be not alwaies after one manner: as first by reason of her vnequall

vnequall latitude, which sometime is nothing at all, whereby the eclipse is greater in magnitude, and longer in duration. Another time her latitude is so great, that shee falleth but a little within the shadow of the earth, losing but a little light: and sometime she commeth not in the shadow of the earth, and then is not eclipsed. For it is generall, that when the Moones latitude, at a true Oppositition, is lesser then the semidiameter of the shadow, and the Moones body both, being set together, that the Mone will bee eclypsed, and the more those semidiameters exceed the latitude, the greater is the Eclipse.

Againe, these Eclipses differ in respect of the vnequall thicknesse of the shadow of the earth: for the body of the Sunne (as is said) is greater then the body of the earth: and therefore the shadow cannot be Cylindricall, or Calathoidall, but onely Conicall, rising beyond the earth, and ending in a point. But for all these and many other causes of the variety of lunar Eclipses, yet wee may reduce them for breuities sake, into two principall heads, as Totall and Partile. The Totall is two-fold, as either without continuance of time, losing all her light but for an instant, because the semidiameter of the earth is as great as the Moones latitude, and her semidiameter: or Totall with continuance, loosing all her light for a certaine space, because the semidiameter of the shadow of the earth, in the place of the Eclipse, exceedeth the latitude of the Moone, and her bodily semidiameter.

The

The Partile Eclipse of ỳ Moone is when part of the body of the Moone is darkened, whereof there be 3 sorts: first when halfe her diameter is darkened, happening when the latitude of the Moone is equall to the semidiameter of the earths shadow: nert when lesse then the semidiameter is darkened, happening when her latitude is more then the semidiameter of ỳ earths shadow. Thirdly, when more then the Moones semidiameter is obscured, which cometh to passe when the latitude of the Moone is lesse then the semidiameter of the earths shadow.

Of the parts of the Moone Eclipsed.

Like as the body of the Sun, so also the body of ỳ Moone is imagined to be diuided into 12 parts, because their diameters appeare as a foot long, so that wee say they bee eclipsed so many digits or fingers; but for the Moone, by reason of the thicknesse of the shadow of the earth, she may be eclipsed 23 Digits: but I should proue ouer-tedious amply to discourse of these matters: therefore find out her eclipse thus:

To finde the Moones Eclipse.

Finde (as before) at what houre, and what day of the month any full Moone happeneth, and then finde the eclipse of the moone, as you did that of ỳ Sunne, remembring alwaies to take the Moones eclipse vnder the Title Full Moone, and her Eclipse, and the Digits, or parts of her body eclipsed in the row vpon the right hand, vnder Digits, remembring what is said of the Sunne. This is easie.

CHAP. XXXVI.

To find the houre of Sun-rising and setting, the length of the day and night, with the breake of day, and continuance of twi-light.

Mon.	Dai.	Breake of day.	Sunne rising.	Length of day	nights Length	Sunne setting	Twy-light.
		H: M:	H: M:	H: M:	H: M:	H: M:	H: M:
Ianua.	1	5 54	8 0	8 0	16 0	4 0	6 0
	10	5 44	7 19	8 21	15 39	4 21	6 16
	20	5 37	7 34	8 57	15 8	4 26	6 23
Febru.	1	5 15	7 13	9 24	14 16	4 45	6 47
	10	5 0	6 56	10 8	13 52	5 4	7 0
	20	4 50	6 36	10 47	13 13	5 24	7 10
March	1	4 20	6 19	11 21	12 38	5 41	7 40
	10	4 0	6 1	11 58	12 2	5 59	8 0
	20	3 40	5 45	12 37	11 23	6 19	8 22
April.	1	3 8	5 18	13 23	10 37	6 42	8 52
	10	2 40	5 1	13 57	10 3	6 59	9 20
	20	2 10	4 43	14 33	9 27	7 17	9 50
May	1	1 30	4 25	15 9	8 51	7 35	10 30
	10	0 30	4 22	15 35	8 25	7 48	11 10
	20	Al day	4 0	15 59	8 1	8 0	nonight
Iune	1	and no	3 51	16 17	7 43	8 9	but con
	10	darke	3 48	16 23	7 37	8 12	tinuall
	20	night.	3 51	16 17	7 43	8 9	twilight
Iuly.	1		4 0	15 59	8 0	8 0	0 0
	10	1 30	4 25	15 9	8 51	7 35	1 30
	20	2 10	4 43	14 33	9 27	7 57	2 50
Augull	1	2 30	4 43	14 33	9 27	7 17	9 50
	10	2 40	5 1	13 57	10 3	6 59	9 20
	20	3 8	5 18	13 23	10 37	6 42	8 52
Sept.	1	3 40	5 41	12 37	11 23	6 19	8 20
	10	4 0	6 1	11 58	12 2	5 59	8 0
	20	4 30	5 19	11 22	12 38	5 42	7 40
Octob.	1	4 50	6 26	10 47	13 13	5 24	7 10
	10	5 0	6 5	10 8	13 52	5 4	7 0
	20	5 13	7 13	9 34	14 26	4 42	6 45
Nouem.	1	5 33	7 34	8 52	15 8	4 26	6 23
	10	5 44	7 49	8 21	15 39	4 13	6 16
	20	5 54	8 0	8 0	16 0	4 0	6 6
Decc.	1	5 38	8 10	7 40	16 20	3 50	6 4
	10	6 0	8 11	7 32	16 23	3 39	6 0
	20	5 54	8 0	8 0	16 0	4 0	6 6

The

The vse of the former Table.

IF you would know at what houre the day breake, the Sunne rise and set, and how long the daies and nights be, and when twi-light ends, do thus:

In the first row vpon your left hand, find your moneth, and in ỹ nert row rightwards the day of the moneth, which are placed against the moneth three times thus, 1, 10, 20: and when you want the iust day take the neerest, for it will serue precise enough: The day of the month thus found, proceed rightward against the said day, so shall you see the houre and minute of all the foresaid, vnder their proper Titles, and against the said day of the month. As the 20 day of August the day breaketh at three of the clocke and 8 minutes, the Sunne riseth at 5 and 18 minutes, the length of the day is 13 houres, and 23 minutes: and so proceed forth.

To finde the houre of the day.

MVltiply the signe of the Sunnes Altitude (taken instrumentally) by the signe of the semidiurnall Arke, dividing the product by the signe of the Sunnes Meridian altitude: reserving then the quotient, take the arke answering to the same, as you be taught in the seuenth book of my Staffe, called Trigonometria, the which arke conuert into houres, as you be also taught in the said

seuenth booke: so haue you the number of houres from Sunne rising, if your obseruations were before noone, or the distance from Sun set, if they were in the afternoone.

Otherwise.

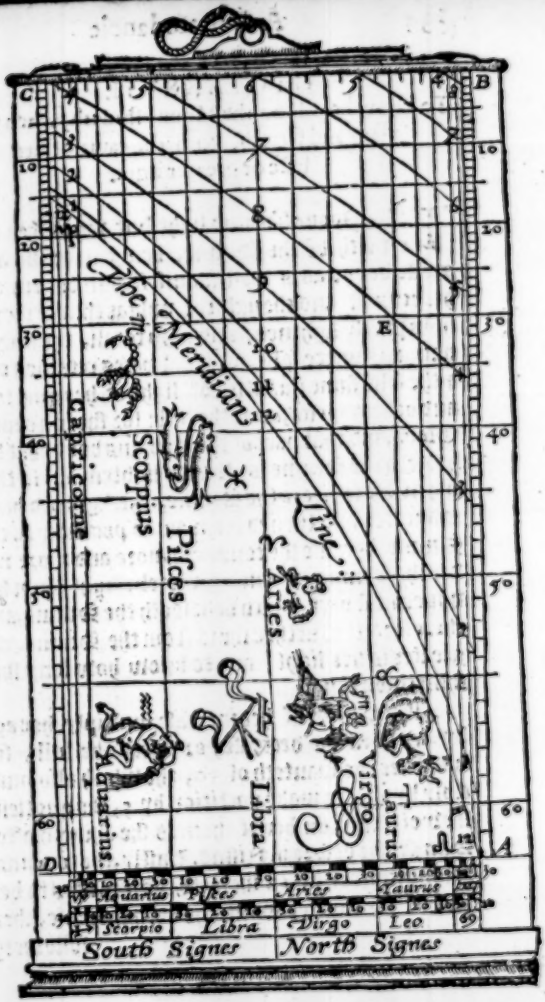
In the ensuing Scheme finde the degree that the Sun is in, in the lower end thereof, and in the side B A finde the altitude of the Sun: then note where the line passing by the degree of the Sunne paralell to B A, intersects with the line running from the altitude of the Sunne, and paralell to D A, or C B: for the houre-line passing by that intersection is the houre of the day.

EXAMPLE.

The 21 of Aprill 1612 the Sunne is in the 10 degree of ♉, and 30 degrees high, the paralels issuing from which two places, intersect at E, and the houre-line passing by is marked with 8, and 4, so that if your obseruations were before noone, it had beene 8, if after noone 4 of the clock.

By this meane the degree the Sunne is in, and the houre of the day giuen, you may find his altitude the same houre, and contrary. Also hereby you may finde the rising and setting of the Sun, &c. and many other pretty conclusions which the ingenious will soone know, and I for breuities sake omit.

CHAP.


The Meridian
Capricornus
Scorpius
Pisces
Aries
Taurus
Virgo
Libra
Aquarius
Aquarius
Pisces
Aries
Taurus
Scorpio
Libra
Virgo
Leo
South Signes
North Signes

Chap. XXXVII.

To know how long the Moone shineth, when she riseth and setteth, with the cause of her lesse or greater light.

The Moone hath no light but what shee receiueth of the Sunne, being a darke and grosse body, as is well manifested in the time of her eclipse: and though the vulgar thinke shee is now partly lightned, and now totall, the imagination is meere false, for she alwaies retaines one & the selfe same quantity of light at her quarters and other aspects, as at the full: for she is a round Globe, and that part of the globious body that beholdeth the Sunne is alwaies lightened: so that when she is neere the Sunne, the lightned halfe is auerted and turned from vs respectiuely to the Sunne because she commeth more and more vnder the Sunne, receiuing thereby light vpon her vppermost part, which beholdeth the Sunne, and therefore the further she is from the Sunne, the greater is her light; and to know how long shee shineth, do thus:

All the time of her increase multiply her age by 4, but in the decrease, or after the full, see what her age wanteth of 30, the which also multiply by 4, and make partition by 5, the quotient sheweth the number of houres she shineth after Sun-set, or before his rising. Lastly, the remainder multiplyed by 12 sheweth the minutes to bee added: for alwaies whilst she doth increase, shee

followeth

followeth the Sunne, and shineth after Sun-set, her lightned part looking into the West: but decreasing she goeth before the Sunne, and shineth before his rising, her lightned part looking into the East.

To know when the Moone riseth and setteth.

This rule, in respect of the manifold motions of the moone, but chiefly in respect of her latitude, is not alwayes so precise: they may serue for a shift, and sometimes is precise.

Note therefore the length of her shining, as before, and also note if it be in the increase or decrease of the moone, and then for either worke thus:

All the increase to the houre of Sun rising, adde ỳ quantity of her shining, so haue you her rising: the same quantity adde to the time of Sun-setting, so also haue you her setting.

But after the full, take the quantity of her shining from ỳ Sun-rising, & you haue her rising: the same also taken from Sun-setting, sheweth the time of her setting, and if substraction cannot be made, borrow 12.

But for such that cannot finde the quantity of her shining Arithmetical, let them enter the ensuing Table with her age, finding the same in one of the rowes descending, or ascending, in the first columne vpon the left hand, answering to which in the next columne vnder the title, The Moones comming to South, shall you finde the houre and minute of her shining: then for her rising and setting, worke as before.

Chap. XXXVII.

A Table to know the houre of the night by the Moone her comming to the South, the quantity of her shining, and full sea through England.

The ☽ Age for her shining.		The Moones comming to South.		The Moones Age.		High water at London Timot. Hartlepol		Bristow		Graues-end.		Batwick Ost-end	
D	D	H	M	D	D	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
1	29	12	48	1	16	3	48	7	33	2	18	4	33
2	28	1	36	2	17	4	36	8	21	3	6	5	21
3	27	2	24	3	18	5	24	9	9	3	54	6	9
4	26	3	12	4	19	6	12	9	57	4	42	6	57
5	25	4	0	5	20	7	0	10	45	5	30	7	45
6	24	4	48	6	21	7	48	11	33	6	18	8	33
7	23	5	36	7	22	8	36	12	21	7	6	9	21
8	22	6	24	8	23	9	24	1	9	7	54	10	9
9	21	7	12	9	24	10	12	1	57	8	42	10	57
10	20	8	0	10	25	11	0	2	45	9	30	11	45
11	19	8	48	11	26	11	48	3	33	10	18	12	33
12	18	9	36	12	27	12	36	4	21	11	6	1	21
13	17	10	24	13	28	1	24	5	9	11	54	2	9
14	16	11	12	14	29	2	12	5	57	12	42	2	57
15	15	12	0	15	30	3	0	6	45	1	30	3	45

Note that the houre of the Moones comming to the South is the time of full Sea at South-hampton, Quindborow, and Portsmouth.

Against

Against the age of the Moone in the third row, haue you the time of the full sea in any of the Hauens vpon the right hand: and if you desire to know the high-water, or time of the Tide, in any other Hauen in England, you must adde the houres and minutes placed by the name of each Hauen vnto the houre of the Moones comming to the South: as the Moone being three daies old, commeth to the South at two of the clock, and 24 minutes: then if you desire the high-water at Redban, you must adde 45 minutes more, so haue you 3 of the clock and 9 minutes.

For the high-water at Redban or Aberden adde 45 minutes: for Dundee, S. Andrewes, Silly, 2 houres 15 minutes: For Frith, Leith, Dunbar, 4 houres 30 minutes: For Flamot 5 houres 15 minutes: For Foy, Lyn, Humber, Waymouth, Dertmouth, Plimouth, 6 houres: For Milford, Bridgewater, 7 houres 30 minutes: For Portland, Peterport, 8 houres 15 minutes: For Orkenpoole, Orwell, 9 houres: Diep, Lux, Lenoys, 9 houres, 45 min. For Bolen, Douer, Harwich, Yarmouth, 10 houres 30 minutes: For Callice, Rye, and Winchelsy, 11 houres, 15 minutes.

To know at what time the Moone will bee full South any day in the yeare.

Seeke her Age in the third Columne, answering to which in the second columne is the houre of her comming to the South, and note all the increase shee commeth to the South after Noone, that

that is, vntill she be 15 daies old, and all the decreasse she commeth to the South in the morning.

To know what of the clock it is in the night by the Moone.

Looke vpon any Sun-dyall, and see what of clock it is by the shadow of the moone (as you do by the Sunne) noting how much it wants or is past 12 of the clock: for so much it wants or is past the houre of her comming to the South that day, which houre you bee taught in the last note to finde.

Example.

Vpon a certaine day I looked in a Sunne-dyall, and found the shadow of the Moone to point at 10 of the clock, which wanted two houres of 12; the same day I also found her age 9 daies; and thereby her coming to the South was at 7 houres and 12 minutes, therfore it wanted two houres of the same: so that it must be 5 of the clock and 12 minutes past: or if the same day the shadow had beene at 2 after noone, it had beene 2 houres past 7, and 12 minutes, to wit, 9 and 12 minutes: So of the rest.

Chap. XXXVIII.

Astronomicall Elections for Physick and Chyrurgery, depending vpon the place, and course of the Moone.

If thy body be filled with naughty and superfluous humors, then were it conuenient for thee to

to draw bloud, so the heauens consent thereunto, and thy age agree therewith: which being not circumspectly weighed, it may bee most dangerous to the Patient (of which, no vnderstanding man is ignorant) but when necessity vrgeth, as for the Pestilence, Plurisie, Phrenzy, &c. then, though the Heauens deny, yet a veine is speedily to bee opened, ad ægri salutem. This considered, of medicines some be purgatiue, some comfortiue, and others in ẏ meane betwixt both. Medicines purgatiue be either Soluendo or Leniendo: In the first the moone must bee in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces. For the other, the moone must bee taken when she worketh more in moistnesse then drynesse, being in a △ or ✶ with Mars: and you must take heed in the houre of giuing the medicine lest the moone haue any aspect with Saturne: for hee congeales the humors, making the medicine worke little. Likewise let her bee free from any aspect with Iupiter: for hee is the giuer of life, the helper and comforter of the vertues: so that the medicine can but weakly expell the humors, making the body affected with an euill quality. Further, in all purgatiue medicines obserue the insuing Rules.

The ☽ in ♌ in ✶ or △ with	♀. Purge choler ♀ not cõbust,	With electuaries.
	☉. Purge Phlegme.	
	♃. Purge ẏ melancholy.	

The ☽ in ♏ in ✶ or △ with	♀. Purge ẏ tholerick ♀ non vsta	With Potions.
	☉. Purge ẏ Phlegmatick	
	♃. Purge the melancholy.	

The

The ☽ in ♓ in ♐ or ♎ with	♂, Purge ẏ cholerick & non vsta,	With Pils.
	☉, Purge the Phlegmaticke.	
	♃, Purge the Melancholy.	

The ☽ in ♎ or ♐ in ♐ or ♎ with	♂, Purge ẏ cholerick vt suprâ	with any kinde of medicine
	☉, Purge the Phlegmatick.	
	♃, Purge the Melancholy.	

But let not the Moone be in any of the Signes that chaw the Cud, as ♈, ♉, ♑, for then the medicine will stay but a little with the Patient, causing him to vomit, vnlesse you entend to purge by vomiting. Also in purging the melancholy let not Saturne haue dominion, nor Iupiter in purging the sanguine, or the liuer; nor Mars the cholerick, bitter sweats, &c. nor Luna the head, nor Mercury in purging the lungs.

How the vertues bee corroborated.

The vertues be either Vitall, Animall, or Naturall; the Vitall vertues remaine in the heart, the Animall in the braine, and the Naturall in the liuer: the Vitall vertues are gouerned of Sol and Iupiter, the Animal of Luna, Mercury and Venus, and the Naturall of Ioue and Venus.

Other vertues be also gouerned of the Planets, as the vertue Attractiue is gouerned of Sol, the Disgestiue of Ioue, the Retentiue of Saturne, and the Expulsiue of Luna.

Also the signes thus gouerne the vertues, Aries and Sagitarius rule the Attractiue, Gemini and Libra the Disgestiue, Taurus and Virgo the Retentiue, and Cancer and Pisces the Expulsiue.

Also

Alſo the vertues be ruled by the Planets thus: Sol the well-ſpring of the vertues Vitall, Luna of the vertues Animall, Saturne of the Receptiue, Iupiter of the Augmentatiue, Mars of the Attractiue, Venus of the Appetitiue, and Mercury of the Imaginatiue: Therefore when you would fortifie any of theſe vertues, fortifie the Planet ſignifying the ſame, and it is done.

Rules for drawing of Bloud.

In letting of bloud you muſt know what perſons are fit to bleed, and what not; and if they bee fit, how it is with the Patient inwardly, for his complection and age, and outwardly for the time of the yeare, time of the month, day and diet.

For Complection.

For the Phlegmatick let the Moone be in Aries or Sagitarius when you draw bloud. For the Melancholy in Libra or Aquarius. For the Cholerick in Cancer or Piſces: and for the Sanguine in any of the aforeſaid: Lunâ ſignum membrum dominans peragrante.

For age let bloud,

In youth from the change to the firſt quarter.
In middle-age from the firſt quarter to the full.
In elder-age from the full to the laſt quarter.
In old age from the laſt quarter to the change.

For the time of yeare.

The Spring is beſt, Harueſt indifferent, the reſt

rest of the yeare bad, and to be vsed but vpon necessity.

For the time of Moneth.

Let not bloud three dayes before and after the change, the day before and after the Coniunction of Luna and Saturne, the like of the Coniunction of Luna and Mars. Let not bloud, Venus and Luna in Coniunction, while Venus is combust.

Let not bloud the day before and after the full moone: the like obserue, ỹ moone in Coniunction with Saturne or Mars.

The moone in any aspect with Iupiter or Venus, or in ✶ or △ with Sol or Mars, produce a fit time to let bloud.

The time of the day.

The morning fasting is best, or in the euening after perfect disgestion, prouided the aire be temperate, and the wind not south.

Such persons that bee not fit to bleed, be they that be vnder 14 yeares, or more then 56 yeares old, or such that be exceeding fat, or very leane.

And after bleeding vse no violent exercise, no sleeping, venery, or gluttony.

Meates good for the whole body, and of a Sanguine Iuyce.

Grapes, Raisons, and Figges be good before meate, morning milke drunke fasting, Pullets, Pigeons, Capenets, Veale sucking, yong Porke, Beefe not aboue three yeares old, Rice with Almond milke, Birds of the field, grene Geese, Henne-egges new poched, not hard, Feasants,

Partridges,

Partridges, and Fishes of stony riuers.

Meate good to beget choler, and dry vp watery phlegme.

These ensuing vsed moderately, be very good for that purpose, else they burne and inflame: that is, sweet meats, Garlick, Onions, Honey, Pepper, Rocket, Leeks, old Wine measurably drunk.

Meat good to temper Choler, and to asswage heate with Moistnesse.

New Cheese, Rapes, Lambes, Cowcumbers, all great fish, Lungs, Braines, inward parts of beasts, and meates full of sinewes.

Meat good to beget melancholy, and to mitigate heate with coldnesse.

Beefe, Hares-flesh, Brawne, salt meate, Fish, or Flesh, old Cheese, hard Egges, Apples vnripe, thicke wines, vnleuened bread, Milke much sodden, Shell-fishes, browne bread, Fennell and Basill.

Things good for many parts, and first good for the Head.

Galingall, Marioram, Rosemary, Roses, Hyssop, Camomell, Rue and Frankinsence.

Good for the Heart.

Cinnamon, Saffron, Cloues, Mace, Bugloss, Burrage, Setuall, Rosemary, marioram, muske and Nutmegs.

Good for the Stomacke.

Quinces, Nutmegs, Saffron, Wormewood, Cozrall

Corrall, Mynte, Cloues, and Coriander prepared.

Good for the Eyes.

Fennell, Veruen, Cloues, Cold water, Celendine, Eye-bright.

Good for the Liuer.

Lettice, Liuer-wort, Violets, Rose-water, Plantan, Fennell, and Cloues.

Good for the Lungs.

Licoris, Raisons, Almonds, Dates, Lung-wort and pennidice.

Rules of Bathing.

Bathes be vsed for the cause of health or cleanlineſſe: for cleanlineſſe take the Mone in Libra or Piſces, in Sextile or Trine with Venus.

Being vsed for health, conſider if the ſickneſſe proceed of drynelle or moiſtneſſe.

If of moiſtneſſe, take the Mone in Aries, Leo, or Sagitarius, in Sextill or Trine with Sol or Mars.

If of drynelle, let the Moone bee in Cancer, Scorpio or Piſces, aſpected as before with Iupiter or Venus.

Elections for Ablactation, or weaning of Children.

For delicatenelle take the Mone in Gemini, Virgo, Libra, or the firſt halfe of Sagittarius, well aſpected with Venus: That they may be couetous the Mone muſt be in Leo, aſpected with Mars.

To be good husbands, and buſie in the commodities of the earth, take the Mone in Taurus, Virgo,

go, and Capricorne, well affected with Mars.

The Mone without aſpect, and furtheſt from the Sunne, maketh them forget the Nurſe.

Elections for Husbandry.

Before you plant, or graft, conſider the winde: for if it be in the North, or Eaſt, ceaſe thy labour. This fore-knowne, plant or graft generall, the Mone increaſing in Taurus, or Aquarius.

Remoue and ſet yong trees in the laſt quarter, the Mone in Taurus, or Capricorne, in September, October, Nouember, and February.

Sow all kinde of Corne, the Mone increaſing in Cancer.

Set or ſow all kinde of ſeedes, the Mone well ſeated in Aries, Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Libra, Capricorne, Aquarius, or Piſces, but with this proui ſo, that your ſeeds, whoſe rootes be round, be ſowen three or foure dayes before or after the full Mone; but for thoſe, take the increaſe from February to Iune.

Gather fruits at the full, &c.

Fell Coppice in the firſt quarter, ſheare ſhepe in the increaſe, and then cut haire to make it growe faſt and thicke.

Cut vines in February, March, or September, the Mone increaſing in Aries, Libra, or Scorpio.

Libbe or geld Cattell the Mone increaſing in Aries, Sagitarius, or Capricorne.

Mucke your land, that the weedes may not growe thereby, in the decreaſing.

Chap. XXXIX.

Of the moueable Feastes, and diuersities of Easter, with the reason of our difference and the Romanes.

HAuing spoken of the changes of the Moone, &c. it followeth to speake of the Moueable Feastes, because they depend thereon, and haue no fixed place in the Kalender, being fiue in number, to wit, Septuagesima, Quadragesima, Easter, Rogation Sunday, Ascension, and Whitsunday.

Septuagesima is so called of 70, as it were, containing 70 dayes, which the Church doth obserue in remembrance of the 70 yeares that the children of Israel were vnder the Babylonicall seruitude, and is alwayes three Sundayes before Quadragesima.

Quadragesima is simply said of 40, as containing 40 dayes, which the Church recounts in remembrance of the 40 dayes that Moses fasted, when he receiued the Lawes of our Lord: Elias fasted so many daies, & so many daies fasted Christ before the tempter came; and because the actions of Christ should be instructions to vs, therefore wee should endeuour to fast so many daies.

Easter is the principall of all other Feasts, and so ordained by God at first, and at this day there be three sorts, that is, Pascha Hebræorum, the Iewes Easter: Pascha Verum, our Easter: and Pascha Nouum, the Romanes Easter.

The Iewes Easter was commanded to be kept the 14 day of the first moneth, called Abib, which day at Euen was the Lords Passouer; and the 15 day should be the holy Conuocation, as you may see, Exod. Chap. 12. verse 18. Leuit. 23. 5. Deut. 16. 1. Numb. 28. 16. Esdras 7. 10. And this 15 day is taken for the first day after the first full Moone, happening after the Spring Equinoctial: which Institution the Iewes altered, holding a superstitious opinion of daies, and therby would not keepe their Easter vpon a Munday, Wednesday, or Friday, breaking thereby the commandement of God, like stiffe-necked people, as in the 2 Booke of the Kings, chap. 23. v. 22.

Our Easter was ordained 322 yeares after the Incarnation: for Constantinus Magnus noting the errors risen amongst the congregation of the Christians, & the many contentions that continually rose after the Apostles time about ỹ celebration of Easter, assembled from all nations 318 Bishops, & other learned, as wel Greeks as Latins & Egyptians, such that could withall well determine of ỹ motions of ỹ celestiall bodies: Amongst whom was Eusebius, Bishop of Cæsaria, chiefe, being an excellent Mathematician; and hee kept them there two yeares vpon his owne cost and charges: and so 323 after the Incarnation, there was a new Decennouall, or Golden Number instituted, differing from that the Romanes then vsed, which made it the longer before they would consent vnto it: For by this new Circle Easter should be celebrated vpon the Sunday next

following the first full Mone that should happen after the entrance of the Sunne into Aries, and this new institution continued not passing seauen yeares after the Nicene Councell: for in 330 there fell differences betwixt the Romanes and the Greekes about the same, which continued neare 200 yeares: and then in the time of Iustinianus the Emperour, Dionysius Abbas, a worthy Romane, Anno 527, began to draw Paschall Tables, and Rules Ecclesiasticall, according as it was ordained at the former Councell, which he finished Anno 532. And then at a Councell at Calcedon it was established, that whosoeuer held any other Easter then that after the Statutes of Rome, should bee counted an Heretick: and therefore till 1582, no man durst presume to alter the Easter, though they saw the Equinoctium still flye backwards from the 21 of March, insomuch that it is now about the 11 day: by reason of which anticipation sometimes there happens two full Mones before we can keepe our Easter, which was a cause the Romanes altered their Kalender, and thereby is there 28 dayes difference sometimes betwixt vs and them, as in Anno 1557, 60, 71, 84, and 87: also there may happen 35 dayes, as in Anno 1565, 68, 76, 79, in all which yeares there happens two ful Mons betwixt our Easter, and the Spring Equinoctiall, so did it 1595, and farre more late, as 1603, and so shall it 1622: the which incouenience the Romanes finding, reformed their Paschall Tables, whereby they produce Easter alwayes the Sunday

following

following the first full Moone, according to the foresaid first generall Councell held at Nice in Pontus 322 yeares after the Incarnation. But now whether it be best for vs to alter our Tables and Kalender according to that Councell, I will not presume to argue. If some say, all Christians vsed this wee doe 1055 yeares, I answere, the Nicene Councel made no respect of the smal want that the day in euery Leap-yeare wanted of 24 houres, being but 47 minutes, 12 seconds, as in the 21 Chapter: but since there is passed 1289 yeares this present yeare 1611. whereby the Equinoctiall is gone before the 21 of March (as it was then obserued) ten dayes: and this is the cause of the difference betwixt vs and the Romanes, whereby the Astronomers are forced in their Registers to distinguish thus betwixt vs and them, Annus Nouus & Vetus, and so of the Kalender, and of Easter, and the other moueable feasts, as before: but this volume is too short for an ample discourse.

Now Easter hath diuers names, according vnto the diuersitie of Nations: with the Hebrewes it is called Pascha; with the Greekes, Basis; and with the Latines, Transitus; with vs, Easter.

Rogation Sunday is so called, because nos rogat Ecclesia, the Church commanded vs to continue fasting, processions, and prayers, as well against the bodily Wolues, such as late were in France, as also against the spirituall Wolues.

Pentecoste is so called from πεντηκοστὸς, which

is Quinquagesimus; because there bee 50 dayes betwixt Easter and Whitsunday inclusiuely, and this time the Church doth obserue in remembrãce of the Law giuen vnto Moses in the burning Mount, as also in memoriall of the Holy Ghost, that appeared to the Apostles like clouen tongues as you may read, Acts 2.1.

And these be called Moueable Feasts, for that they haue not any fixed place in the Kalender, by reason of the celebration of Easter, whereupon the finding of all the rest depend.

Chap. XL.

To finde all the Moueable Feasts for euer, according to our English Kalender.

Enter this Table seeking the Golden Number in the first row descending vpon the left hand; which hauing found, proceed directly vnto the right hand, vntill you come vnder the Dominicall Letter for the proposed yeare: so shall the number in the common angle shew you the number of weeks of Interuallum Minus, and the number iust ouer the Dominicall letter, are odde daies to be added, which is the distance of weekes and dayes betwixt the birth of our Lord, and Quinquagesima, or Esto mihi, which is Shroue-sunday.

A Table of the distance betwixt Christmas day and Shroue-Sunday, seruing for the English Kalender.

Prim	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
3	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
4	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
6	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
8	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
10	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
12	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
13	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
14	9	9	9	9	8	8	6
15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
16	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
17	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
18	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
19	10	10	9	9	9	9	9

Example.

1613. The Golden number is 18, and the Dominicall letter is C. Finding therefore 18 in the first row vnder Prime, and then proceeding

rightwards, vntill I come vnder C, I finde seuen weekes, and ouer C 2, I conclude *Interuallum minus*: for from Christmas to Shroue-sunday is seuen weekes, and two dayes.

This Interuallum minus being found, find the same in the ensuing Table, vpon the first row vpon the left hand, answering to which shall you finde the rest of the moueable Feasts in order, according as they bee written in the front of the Table.

EXAMPLE.

1613. I found *Interual. minus* 7 weekes two dayes, answering to which in the ensuing Table, is *Quadragesima. Feb.* 2. *Easter day April* 4. *Rogation Sunday May* 9. and so forth: and lastly *Interual. maius* 25 Weekes, which is the number of Weekes betwixt Trinitie Sunday, and Aduent Sunday.

Jan

A Table

A Table whereby to finde the Moueable Feasts in the English Kalender.

Interual Minus. wee	day	Quadragesima.	Easter day.	Rogation.	Ascension day.	Whitsunday.	Aduent Sunday	Interuallum maius.
5	0	8 Febr.	22 mar	26 Apr	30 Apr	10 May	29 No	27
5	4	9	23	27	1 May.	11	30	27
5	5	10	24	28	2	12	1 Dece	27
5	6	11	25	29	3	13	2	27
6	0	12	26	30	4	14	3	27
6	1	13	27	1 May	5	15	27 No	26
6	2	14	28	2	6	16	28	26
6	3	15	29	3	7	17	29	26
6	4	16	30	4	8	18	30 No.	26
6	5	17	31	5	9	19	1 Dece	26
6	6	18	1 Apri	6	10	20	2	26
7	0	19	2	7	11	21	3	26
7	1	20	3	8	12	22	27 No	25
7	2	21	4	9	13	23	28	25
7	3	22	5	10	14	24	29	25
7	4	23	6	11	15	25	30	25
7	5	24	7	12	16	26	1 Dece	25
7	6	25	8	13	17	27	2	25
8	0	26	9	14	18	28	3	25
8	1	27	10	15	19	29	27 No.	24
8	2	28	11	16	20	30	28	24
8	3	Mar. 1	12	17	21	31	29	24
8	4	2	13	18	22	1 June.	30	24
8	5	3	14	19	23	2	1 Dece	24
8	6	4	15	20	24	3	2	24
9	0	5	16	21	25	4	3	24
9	1	6	17	22	26	5	27 No.	23
9	2	7	18	23	27	6	28	23
9	3	8	19	24	28	7	29	23
9	4	9	20	25	29	8	30	23
9	5	10	21	26	30	9	1 Dece	23
9	6	11	22	27	31	10	2	23
10	0	12	23	28	1 June.	11	3	23
10	1	13	24	29	2	12	27 No	22
10	2	14	25	30	3	13	28	22

One thing note in the vse of this Table, that the Leap-yeare hath two Letters, as GF, BA, DC, FE, AG, CB, or ED, the first of these alwayes beginning the yeare, as in Chap. 30. but you must enter this Table with the later.

To finde the Moueable Feasts otherwise.

Marke the change of the Moone in February, for that yeare, as in Chap. 31. the next Tuesday after is Shroue-tuesday. But if the change be vpon Tuesday, then the next Tuesday following is Shroue-tuesday: then the next Sunday is the first Sunday in Lent: six Sundayes after is Easter day, to which adde 5 weekes, so haue you Rogation Sunday: then is it foure dayes more to Ascension day, from which proceed forwards 10 dayes for Whitsunday, the next Sunday after is Trinitie Sunday, and the next Thursday Corpus Christi day.

Chap. XLI.

To finde the Moueable Feasts according to the Roman Church.

The Romans say, they do obserue their Easter, & ỹ moueable feasts, both according to Gods Commandement, and according to the Edict in the Councell of Trent: the truth thereof I leaue to the learned, and here set downe how to finde it for Merchants, and others, that haue to do beyond the seas.

To haue their Easter, you must first finde the Epact,

Epact, (for they haue reiected the Golden Number in that behalfe) and yet doth their Epact often misse a day, sometimes two, and seldome hit truly the day of the new Moone, euen as with vs it doth.

But to finde the first, find the golden Number in the ensuing Table, vnder it is the Epact.

An. Dō	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623
Prime	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Epact	19	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29
An. Dō	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	
Prime	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Epact	10	21	2	13	24	5	26	27	8	

And this is a perfect agreement of the Prime and Epact in the new Roman Kalender, and is true vntill 1700. And for your more ease I haue added the yeare of our Lord God vnto 1630, so y knowing what yeare of our Lord it is, you haue vnder it both the Prime and Epact: and when these yeares of our Lord God be expired, then set 1631 where 1612 is, and 1632 where 1613 is, and so proceed, whereby you make your Table serue so long as the Epact and Prime agree, which is vntill 1700 be past: or take 10 from our Epact found Chap. 30. so haue you the Roman Epact till 1700, after which time deduct 11 for the correction of the yeares.

Now to find the moueable Feasts according to the Romanes, do thus: First, finde the Epact, as before, and then the Dominicall letter for the proposed

Tabula Paschatis noua Reformata.

Lit. Dó.	Cyclus Epactarum.	Dies Cinerum.	Pascha Resurre	Ascensio Domini	Pentecostes	Aduent. Domini
D	24, 22, 21, 20, 19.	4 Febru	22 Ma	30 April	10 may	29 No.
	18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13.	11 Febr	29 Ma	7 May	17 may	29
	12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6.	18 Feb.	5 April	14 May	24 may	29
	5, 4, 3, 2, 1, * 29.	25 Feb.	12 Apr	21 May	31 may	29
	28, 27, 26, 25, 25, 24	4 Mar.	19 Apr.	28 May	7 June	29
E	23, 22, 21, 20, 19.	5 Feb.	23 Ma	1 May	11 may	30 No
	18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13.	12 Feb	30 Ma	8 May.	18 may	30
	12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6,	19 Febr.	6 April	15 May	25 may	30
	5, 4, 3 2, 1. * 29	26 Feb.	13 Apr	22 May	1 June.	30
	28, 27, 26, 25, 25, 24	5 Mar.	20 Apr	29 Ma.	8 June.	30
F	23, 22, 21, 20, 19	6 Feb.	24 Ma	2 May	12 may	1 Dec.
	18, 17, 16 15, 14, 13.	13 Feb	31 Ma	9 May	19 may	1
	12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6.	20 Feb.	7 April	16 Ma.	26 may	1
	5, 4, 3, 2, 1, * 29.	27 Feb.	14 Apr	23 Ma.	2 June	1
	28, 27, 26, 25, 25, 24,	6 Mar.	21 Apr	30 Ma.	9 June	1
G	23, 22, 21, 20, 19,	7 Feb.	25 Ma	3 May	13 may	2 Dec
	18, 17, 16, 15 14, 13	14 Feb	1 April	10 May	20 may	2
	12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6.	21 Feb	8 April	17 May	27 may	2
	5, 4, 3 2, 1, * 29.	28 Feb	15 Apr	24 Ma.	3 June	2
	28, 27, 26, 25, 25, 24	7 Mar.	22 Ap	31 May	10 Jun	2
A	23, 22, 21, 20, 19.	8 Feb.	26 Ma	4 May	14 may	3 Dec.
	18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13	15 Feb.	2 April	11 May	21 may	3
	12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6,	22 Feb	9 April	18 May	28 may	3
	5, 4, 3, 2, 1. * 29.	1 Febr	16 Apr	25 Ma.	4 June	3
	28 27. 26, 25, 25, 24	8 Mar.	23 Apr	1 June	11 Jun	3
B	23, 22, 21, 20, 19.	9 Feb.	27 Ma	5 may	15 may	27 No
	18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13.	16 Feb.	3 April	12 may	22 may	27
	12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6,	23 Feb.	10 Apr	19 may	29 may	27
	5, 4, 3, 2, 1. * 29.	2 Mar.	17 Apr	26 may	5 June	27
	28, 27, 26, 25 25, 24	9 Mar.	24 Apr	2 June	12 Jun	27
C	23, 22, 21, 20, 19.	10 Feb	28 Ma	6 may	16 may	28 No.
	18, 17, 16, 15 14 13	17 Feb.	4 April	13 may	23 may	28
	12, 11, 10, 9. 8. 7. 6,	24 Feb	11 Ap	20 may	30 may	28
	5, 4, 3, 2, 1. * 29,	3 Mar	18 April	27 may	6 June	28
	28, 27, 26, 25, 25, 24	10 Mar	25 April	3 June	13 Jun	28

proposed yeare, as you be after taught: these had, finde the Dominicall letter in the last Table vpon the left hand: then in ỹ square answering to that letter, find the Epact amongst the numbers there set. This had, proceed rightwards in the same line, so shall you haue the day and moneth that any of the feasts written in the top of the Table, happeneth vpon. This needeth no example.

One thing note, if the proposed yeare be Bissextile, then must you finde Dies Cinerum, or Ash-wednesday, with the former of the letters, and the rest of the feasts with the later letter.

A Table to finde the Circle of the Sunne and Dominicall Letter in the Romane Kalender, till after Anno 1700.

Ann. Do.	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	
☉ Circle	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	
Dominicall letter	AG	F	E	D	CB	A	G	F	ED	

Ann. Do.	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	
☉ Circle	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Dominicall letter	C	B	A	GF	E	D	C	BA	G	

Ann Do.	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639
☉ Circle	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Sunday letter	F	E	DC	B	A	G	FE	D	C	B

The vse of this Table is: Finde the Circle of the Sunne for the proposed yeare, so haue you the Dominicall Letter vnder it: or finde the yeare of our Lord, so haue you the Circle of the Sunne,

and

and Dominicall letter vnder the same. And this Table you make perpetuall, if when the yeares of our Lord there placed be expired, you place 1640 where 1612 is, and so proceed, and when that circle of yeares bee finished, set 1667 where 1640 was, proceeding forth in like manner.

Chap. XLII.

Of the Ember and Fasting dayes, as also of the times of Marriage.

There be foure times in the yeare called Anni quatuor tempora, which the Church hath appointed for Ieiuniall, or fasting-dayes, euery of which times containeth three dayes, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday: two of which fasts depends on dayes fixed, the other vpon dayes moueable: First, wee fast in the Spring, to the end as all things then flourish, so may also the workes of men: in Summer, that we may bee in charitie: in Autumne, that we may bring forth the fruits of good workes: and in Winter, that as the leaues fall from the trees, and small hearbes dye, so vice may bee killed in vs, and superfluities fall from vs: Or we fast to temperate and moderate the humour predominating that quarter, as Choler in Summer, &c. as in Chap. 27. the which fasting dayes be

The Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after { Quadragesima, Whitsunday, Holy Crosse. Saint Lucies day.

But

But if Holy Crosse, or S. Lucies day fall vpon a Wednesday, then take the Wednesday following: as for other fasting dayes, they bee noted in the Kalender. And the cause wherefore the Romanes and we obserue no fasting day betwixt the Resurrection and Ascension day, is (as I take it) grounded vpon this Text: Can the Children of the Marriage Chamber fast while the Bridegrome is with them? &c. Mark. 2. 19.

Times prohibited from Marriage.

from	after Aduēt sunday	till	8 daies after the Epiphany.
	after Septuagesima		8 da. after Easter
	3 dayes before the Ascension.		Trinitie Sunday.

Chap. XLIII.

Of Weights and Measures vsed in England.

In England wee commonly vse two kinde of weights, as Troy, and Auerdupois: by ỹ Troy weight we weigh wheat, bread, gold, siluer, and such like; and this Troy weight containes in euery pound 12 ounces, euery ounce 20 peny weight, euery peny weight 24 graines, whereby a Marke weight is 80 ounces, as in the ensuing Table.

Graines.	5760	2880	1440	960	480	240	120	60	24	12	8
Peny weight	240	120	60	40	20	10	5	2½	1	1/2	1/3
Ounces.	12	6	3	2	1	1/2	1/4				
Pounds.	1	1/2	1/4								

By

By the weight Auerdupois is weighed all kinds of Grocery, all Phyſicall drugges, all groſſe wares, as Roſin, Ware, Pitch, Tarre, Tallow, Hempe, Flare, &c. and all Iron, Steele, Lead, Tinne, Copper, Allome, Copporas, &c. And though the pound of this weight bee greater then the pound Troy, yet is the ounce leſſe; becauſe the pound Troy hath but twelue ounces, and the pound Auerdupois ſixténe ounces, as in the Table enſuing. And you muſt note that the Auerdupois pound is diuided into Graines, Scruples, Dragmes, and ſo to Ounces, euery one hauing a proper Character to expreſſe the ſame, as is ſet after the Table.

Graines	7680	3840	1920	480	240	120	60	30	15	20	10	5
Scruples	384	192	96	24	12	6	3	1 ½	½	7	7	¾
Dragms	128	64	32	8	4	2	1	⅓	⅓			
Ounces	16	8	4	1	⅓	⅓						
Pounds	1	½	¼									

Graines gr. Scruples ℈. Dragmes ʒ. Ounces ℥. Pounds ℔.

How Ale and Beere is meaſured.

Theſe two ſorts of Liquor are meaſured by Pints, Quarts, Pottles, Gallons, Firkins, Kilderkins, or halfe Barrels, and Barrels, as in the enſuing Table: and theſe and ſuch like bee Concaue meaſures.

Beere

Beere Measures.

Pints.	288	144	72	8	4	2
Quarts.	144	72	36	4	2	1
Pottles.	72	36	18	2	1	
Gallons.	36	18	9	1		
Ferkins.	4	2	1			
Kilderkin	2	1				
Barrels.	1					

Ale Measures.

	256	128	64	8	4	2
	128	64	32	4	2	1
	64	32	16	2	1	
	32	16	8	1		
	4	2	1			
	2	1				
	1					

How Wine, Oyle, and Hony is measured.

One Gallon of Wine containes 8 pound of Troy weight, whereby are measured the vessels in the ensuing Table.

Pint.	2116	1008	672	504	336	252	128	8	4	2
Quart.	1008	504	336	252	168	126	64	4	2	1
Pottle.	504	252	168	126	84	63	36	2	1	
Gallon.	152	126	84	63	42	31 ½	18	1		
Rundlet.	14	7	4 ⅔	3 ½	2 ⅓	1 ¾	1			
Barrels.	8	4	2 ⅔	2	1 ⅓	1				
Tierce of a pipe	6	3	2	1 ½	1					
Hogshead.	4	2	1 ⅓	1						
Punchion.	3	1 ½	1							
Pipe or But.	2	1								
Tunne.	1									

Measures of graine.

All kind of graine is measured by Troy weight, of which 8 pounds make a gallon, whereof are made Pints, Quarts, Pottles, Gallons, Pecks, Halfe-bushels, Bushels, Strikes, or halfe coombs, Cornookes, Coombes, or halfe Quarters, Quarters, or seames and Lasts, whose quantitie behold in the ensuing Table.

Pintes.	5120	2560	512	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
Quarts.	2560	1280	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	
Pottles.	1280	640	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1		
Gallons.	640	320	64	32	16	8	4	2	1			
Pecks.	320	160	32	16	8	4	2	1				
Half-bushels	160	80	16	8	4	2	1					
Bushels.	80	40	8	4	2	1						
Strikes.	40	20	4	2	1							
Cornookes.	20	10	2	1								
Quarters.	10	5	1									
Last.	1											

And know that the barrell, and halfe barrell of Herrings, and likewise of butter and sope, are the same measure used for Ale. Herring are counted by the hundreds, thousands, and Lasts: a Last being 10000, euery thousand being 1200, which is 12000 Herrings in the Last, at 120 to the hundred.

Of

Of Iron and Lead.

Iron is counted by the Pound, hundred, and Tun; and Lead by the pound, hundred, and fodder.

Iron.			Lead.		
Pound.	2240	112	Pound.	2184	112
Hundred	2	1	Hundred	19 1/2	1
Tunne.	1		Fodder.	1	

Tinne, Copper, and Lattine haue 112 pounds to the hundred.

Of Fuell.

All fuell is tiled by the Statute, of which there be Shids, Billets, Fagots and Coles. All Shids must be foure foot long beside the carle, and vpon them is 1.2.3.4 or 5 markes or notches, and then they must be in compasse about the middest 16. 23.28.33 or 38 inches, according as it hath number of markes.

All Billets should be three foot long, and there be three kinds thereof, as the Single, a Cast, and a Cast of two: the first being 7 1/2 inches about, the next 10, and the last 14 inches compasse.

Fagots should be three foot long, and the band beside the knot 24 inches made round; for your flat Fagots be much lesse, though they be all ons compasse about.

The Sack of Coles is 4 bushels.

How things bee numbred.

Furres.

Sables, Martins, Pinkes, Jenits, Filches, & Grayes haue foure skins in the Timber.

Coney, Kid, Lambe, Budge, Cat, &c. haue fiue score in the hundred.

The skins of Goats are numbred by the kippe, which is 50, and Calues by the dozen 12, I meane being tanned.

There is also (in Lether) Hides, Dickers, and Lasts: the Last is 20 Dickers, or 200 hides: a Dicker is 10 Hides.

Of Fish.

Ling, Cod, or Haberdine hath 124 to the hundred: Stockfish 120 to the hundred, so hath Herring. A Last of Barrell-fish is twelue Ale Barrels.

Of Paper and Parchment.

A Bale of paper is 10 Reame, or 200 Quires, a Reame is 20 Quires, or 500 sheetes: a quire is 25 sheetes.

A Rowle of parchment is 5 dozen, or 60 skins; a dozen is 12 skins.

Of Wooll.

A Last of woll is 4368 pounds, or 12 sackes: a sacke is 364 pounds, or 2 weyes: a wey is 182 pound, or 6 Todes and a halfe: a Tode is 28 pounds, or two stone: a stone is 14 pound, and a cleane is halfe a stone, so that a Last hath 312 stones, and 156 Todes, and a Sacke hath 26 stones.

Chap. XLIIII.

Measure in Longitude, and of the length and the bredth and compasse of England, Ireland, and the adiacent Islands.

Three barley cornes make an Inch, 12 Inches a foote, 3 foote a yard, 5 yards and a halfe a pearch, 40 pearches in length, and 4 in bredth an Acre, 4 in bredth, and 10 in length a rod, or quarter of an Acre, so that an Acre hath 43560 square feet, 4840 square yards, and 160 square pearches.

Also an English mile is 8 Furlong, 88 scores, 320 pearches, 1056 paces, 1408 Elles, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, 63360 Inches, 190080 Barley cornes, as you may see more at large in my Geodetical Staffe, lib. 2.

The compasse of the earth is 360 degrées, or 21600 Italian miles, or 5400 common Germane miles, or 4320 miles of Sueuia, whose diameter is 6872 $\frac{8}{11}$ Italian, 1728 $\frac{2}{11}$ Germane, or 1397 $\frac{6}{11}$ miles of Sueuia.

The compasse of the Heauen is 1017562500 miles, and so much doth the Sun go in 24 houres according to the motion of the first Mouer, and in his meane motion in the Zodiaque hee goeth euery day 2826562 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, so that his peragration in respect of his compassing the heauens euery naturall day, is 306392500000 miles in the whole yeare.

Measures of England, and the adiacent Islands.

The compasse of England is 1532 miles.
The greatest length thereof Northwards and Southwards, is from Barwick to the Lands end, which not crossing the sea, is 386 miles.
The shortest length from Barwicke to Calshot Castle in South-hampton shire, is 286 miles.
The broadest place of England from the Lands end to Sandwich, is 279 miles.
From S. Dauids in the West in Penbrooke-shire, through the middest of Worcester and Warwick-shire Eastward to Yarmouth in Norfolke, is 240 miles.
And this is the next broadest place in England.

Of Ireland.

Ireland, reiecting the adiacent Islands, and some Indraits, is in compasse 948 miles.
The length Northward and Southward, is 303 miles.
The breedth East and West is 113 miles.
Being taken in the South-parts from the vttermost poynt of the Continent Westwards, to the East poynt of Cilana, lying ouer against S. Dauids in Penbrooke-shire.

The Isle of Man.

The Isle of Man is in compasse 91 miles.

The

The length is	28 miles.
The breath	18 miles.

The Isle of Anglesea.

Mona or Anglesea is in compasse	85 miles
The length	21 miles.
The breath	18 miles.

The Isle of Wight.

The Isle of Wight is in compasse	57 miles.
The length	22 miles.
The breath	11 miles.

Chap. XLV.

To know how to reckon how much your daily expences commeth vnto in the whole yeare very readily without a Table, or Calculation.

TO auoid all Tables, and to giue you a ready rule to beare in memory, do thus: Suppose you spent 6 pence the day, and would know what it amounteth vnto in the yeare: which to doe, say thus: Six pence the day, is six pounds, sixe halfe pounds, and six groates, which set together, maketh 9 pounds 2 shillings. Againe, seuen pence the day is seuen pounds, seuen halfe pounds, and seuen groates in the yeare, which set together maketh 10 pounds, 12 shillings, and foure pence. The like of any other.

How Money is numbred in England.

The greatest pece of English siluer now coined ordinarily at ỳ Tower is called 12 d, or a shilling, and that is diuided into two parts, which bee called 6 pence, or Testons, and that is subdiuided into two other parts, called 3 pence, being one fourth part of the shilling. Againe the 12 pence is diuided into 6 parts, euery of which part is called 2 pence. The shilling is diuided into 12 parts, called pence, into 24 parts, called halfe pence, and into 48 parts, called farthings: we haue now a pece of siluer stamped, which is the ⅓ of a shilling, called 9 pence, and the halfe of that called 4 pence halfe peny, three of which make a Scottish marke, which is 13 pence halfe peny sterling: out of these small peces there is made other summes, that haue proper and peculiar denominations, as Crownes, Nobles, and Markes, and their halfes: a Crowne is 5 shillings, a Noble 6 shillings 8 pence, a marke 13 shillings 4 pence, or two Nobles: foure Nobles is 26 shillings 8 pence: fiue Nobles is 33 shillings 4 pence: seuen Nobles is 2 pounds 6 shillings 8 pence; 14 Nobles is 4 pounds, 13 shillings 4 pence; and 20 Nobles is 6 pound, 13 shillings 4 pence. Againe, foure marks is pounds, 13 shillings 4 pence: fiue Marks is 3 pounds 6 shillings 8 pence: 20 Marks 13 pound 6 shillings 8 pence: 40 Markes is 26 pound 13 shillings 8 pence: And an hundred Markes is 66 pound, 13 shillings 4 pence.

A briefe remembrance of the principall Faires in England and Wales: the Moneth, Day, and place where they be kept, more largely set forth then heretofore.

Faires in Ianuary.

THe third day at Llanybyther: Tuesday after the Twelfe-day, at Salisbury, and at Melton Mowbray: Thursday after at Banbury, and at Litterworth: 7 at Llanginnie: 25. at Bristoll, Churchingford, Grauesend, and at Northalerton euery Wednesday from Christmas till Iune: 31 at Llandyssell.

Faires in February.

THe first day, at Brumley: the second at Lin, Bathe, Maidstone, Budworth, Reading, Bicklesworth, Vizes, and at Whitland: the third at Borgroue: the eighth at Tragarron: the ninth at Llandaffe: the 14 at Owndle and at Feuersham: the 24 at Uppingham, Highamferries, Walden, and at Tewkesbury: On Shroue-munday, at New-castle-vnder-line: On Ash-wednesday, at Lichfield, Exceter, Roystone, Abington,

Abington, Cicester, Tamworth, Dunstable, Tenbridge, Fockingham, and Eaton: The first Munday in Lent, at Winchester, and at Thersay in Surrey. The first Tuesday in Lent at Bedford, the first Thursday in Lent at Banbury.

Faires in March.

THe first day, Llangadog, Madrim, and at Llangeuallah: the eight, at Tregarron: the 12 at Stamford, Sudbury, Wisborne, Wicrham, and at Bodnam: the thirteenth at Wye, and Bodwin: the seuenteenth at Patrington: the eigteenth at Sturbridge: the twentith at Alesbury, and at Durham: the twenty-fourth at Llanerchimeth: the twenty-fiue at Northampton, Malden, Cardigan, Walpas, Saint Albons, Ashwell, Huntington all the Lady-dayes, at Saint Jones in Worcester, and at Woodstock: the one and thirtith at Walmesbury. Mid-lent-sunday at Saffron-walden, and at Odiham: Munday before the Annunciation, at Kendall, Wisbich, and at Denbigh: the fifth Sunday in Lent at Grantham, Salisbury, Sudbury, and at Helsome: Wednesday before Palme-sunday at Drayton: Thursday at Llandissell: Palme-sunday-Eue at Newport, Pomfret, Leicester, Skipton, Ailesbury, and at Wisbich: Palme-sunday, at Worcester, Llandaurenuoure, Billingsworth, and at Kendall: Wednesday before Easter, at Llanuillinge, and at Kaerline: Thursday before Easter at Sudmuster, and at Bettering:

ring: On Good-friday at Hellaine, Bishops-castle, Acon-burnell, Longuer, Risborow, Bury, Amptill, Bishops-hatfield, Brewton, Hinningham, Rotheram, Ipswich, S. Poinbes, Gilford, Nutly, Engfield, and Charing.

Faires in Aprill.

The second day at North-fleet, Rochford, and at Hitchin: the third at Lœke: the fifth at Wallingford: the seuenth at Darby: the ninth, at Billingsworth, the Munday nert after at Euesham: the 22 at Stabford: the 23 at Chichester, Tamworth, Ipswich, Charing, Amptill, Hinningham, S. Pombs, Bury, Wilton, Worthan Brewton, castle Combes, and at Bewdly: the 25 at Darby, Uttoreter, Dunmow, Colebroke, Buckingham, Winchcombe, and at Cliffe: the 26 at Tenderden, and Clete: Munday in Easter-week, at Gainsborough, and at Onay: Tuesday in Easter-week at Daintrè, Hitchin, Brails, Rochford, Sanbach, and at North-fleet: Wednesday in Easter-weeke at Wellingborow: Friday at Darby: Saturday at Skipton: Munday after Lowsunday, at Bicklesworth, Euesham, and at Newcastle vnder-line.

Faires in May.

The first day at Leicester, Warwicke, Oswestrè, Kinuar, Worsworth, Bricke-hill, Congertõ, Reading, Stow ỳ old, Pombridge, Chensford

ford, Perin, Andouer, Maidston, Llantrissent, Vske, and at Grighouel: the second at Pwllhely, the third at Stafford, Bromyard, Nun-eaton, Rats-dale, Waltham Abby, Elstow, Hinningham, Chersay, Chepnam, Cowbridge, Abergauennie, Mounton, Denbigh, Merthir and Tidvile: the fifth at Marchenlleth; the sixth at Almesburie, Hoy, and Knighton: the seuenth, at Beuerley, Newton, Oxford, Stratford vpon Auon, Hanslop, and at Bathe: the ninth at Maidstone: the tenth at Ashburne: the 11 at Dunstable the 15 at Welshpoole: the 16 at Llangarranogge: the 19 at Rochester, Odehil, Mayfield, and Wellow: the 20 at Malmesburie: the 25 at Blackeburne: the 26 at Lenham: the 29 at Crambrooke. Rogation weeke, at Beuerley, Engfield: On Ascension Eue, at Darking, and Abergeley: On Ascension day, at Bremmencham, Bishops-stratford, Kidderminster, Eccleshall, Wighan, Middle-wich, Stopford, Chappell-Frith, Rosse, Burton vpon Trent, Vizes, Brasted, Sudmuster, Eglesrew in Keames, Chappell-kinon, Bridgend, and Bewmarris: Munday after Ascension day, at Thacksted: On wednesday after at Shrewsbury: On Friday, at Ruthin: On Whitsun-eue, at Skipton vpon Crauon, Wisbich, and Newin: On Whitsun-munday, at Rats-dale, Rie-hill, Lenham, Kirbie, Stephen, Cribby, Salisburiy, Chichester, Exceter, Darington, Bradford, Ryegate, Bromeyard, Linton, Burton in Landsdale, Shalforth, Whitchurch, Cockermouth, Apple-bee, Harstgreene, Oundle,

Sleford,

Sleford, Saint Jues, Agmunsham, Euesham, Amerson, and at Sittingborne: On Whitsun-Tuesday, at Melton-mowbray, Canterbury, Rochford, Lewis, Midhurst, Epping, Perith, Long-milford, Faringdon, Daintrée, Laighton-bussard, High-knotsford, Ashby, Delazouth, Longuer, Elsmere, Munmouth, Llanymthiuery: On Wednesday, at Léek, Roystone, Newarke vpon Trent, Sandbar, Llanbedder, Pont-stephen, and Llandebie: Whitsun-thursday, at Kingstone, and Cake-field: on Friday, at Darby, Cocksall, and at Stow in the Parish of Gwullyn: On Trinitie-eue, at Rowell: On Trinitie Munday, at Kendall, Tun-bridge, Watford, Spilsbie, Criswell, Raily, and Vies: On Tuesday after Trinitie, at Abergauennie, and Radnor: On Wednesday, at Aberfrow. On Corpus Christi day, at Brummidgham, Kiddermuster, Prescot, Saint Néedes, Bishops-stratford, Banburie, Lannimerchimeth, Newport in Munmouth-shire, Neath, Eaglesrewe, Langrist, Caerwid, and Haligh: On Friday, at Couentrie, Chepstow in Munmouthshire: Munday after Corpus Christi day, at Belton.

Faires in Iune.

THe third day, at Ailesbury: the ninth at Maidstone: the tenth, at Marfield, Wellington, Newborough, Okingham, Holt, Llanwist, Newcastle in Emlin, and Kinwillgaio: the 13. at Newtowne in Kedewen: the 14 at Bangork: the 15 at Pershore, seuen miles from Worcester: the 16 at Newport in Keames, and Bealth: the

17

17 at Higham ferries, Stow greene, Hadstocke, and Llanuillinge: the 19 at Bridgenorth: the 21 at Pstradueyricke: the 22 at Shrewesburie, and Saint Albons: the 23 at Barnet, Castle Ebuchen, and Dolgellie: the 24 at Westchester, Colchester, Wakefield, Horsham, Wenlocke, Croydon, Bedford, Bromsgroue, Barnewell, Glocester, Lincolne, Peterborow, Windsor, Halifax, Lancaster, Ashburne, Bishops Castle, Tunbridge, Leicester, Boughton greene, Berkehame in Aundernesse, Hartford, Ringstone, Reading, Ludlow, Romford, Pemsey, Shaftsbury, Brecknocke, and Preston: the 26 at Northop: the 27 at Burton vpon trent, Falkstone, Llandogaine: the 28 at Royston, Hescorne, Saint Pombes, Machenlleth: the 29 at Woluerhampton, Stafford, Wem, Wadhurst, Marleborow, Pountsorrell, Lower knotsford, Southam, Boulton, by ballon, Peterborow, Yorke, Onay, Buntingford, Upton in Worcestershire, Whitnay, Lemster, Westminster, Buckingham, Bromley, Hanocke, Llanbeder, Pont stephen, Cardiffe, Llamergaine, and Bala: the 30 at Warfield.

Faires in Iuly.

The second day, at Congerton, Woeburne, Huntington, Ashton vnderline, Smeth, and Swansey: the third at Hauerson: the fifth at Burton vpon Trent: the sirth, at Llanidlas, and Llambither: the seuenth at Canterbury, Albrighton, Appingham, Chippingnorto, Wizea, Burnt-

wod,

wood, Chappel-Frith, Richmond, Tenbury, Hauerford-west, Treshenimycha, Emlin, Castlemaiae, Denbigh: Munday after Relique-Sunday, at Fodringay, and Hauerhull: the 11 at Partney, and Lide: the 13 at Llanrhaidarmachnant: the 15 at Pinchbacke, and Greenesteede: the 17 at Locke, Winchcombe, Saint Kenelmes, Llauilling: the 20 at Betley, Uxbridge, Awferton, Bowline, Catesby, Boulton in the Moores, S. Margarets by Dartford, Odiham, Barkway, Ickleton, Tenbie, Neath, and Llaninthiuery, at Woodstocke: the 22 at Stonystratford, Bridgnorth, Battlefield, Bicklesworth Baynards Castle, Broughton, Clitherall, Keswicke, Norwich, Kingston, Marleborough, Tetbury, Winchester, Colchester, Mauclin-hill, Newarke vpon Trent, Roking, Lidwallie, Withgrigge, and Ponterley: the 23 at Chestone, and Larnacuon: the 25 at S. James by London, Saint James by Northampton, Bristow, Dauby, Dudley, Chichester, Stone, Shifnall, Stamford, Louthe, Liuerpoole, Trapstone, Bartomstead, Buntingford, Doncaster, Baldock, Walden, Tilbury, Ipswich, Kanonglasse, Erith, Brumiley, Ashwell, Hatfield, Broadocke, Reading, Douer, Chilholm, Malmsbury, Aldergame, Broomesgroue, Camden, Wigmor, Chickham, Trobridge, Rosse, Machembleth, Landengeitain, Chappel-Jago, and stackpoole: the 26 at Bewdley, Tiptry, & Raiardargwy: the 27 at Chappell-Frith, Richmond in the North, Warrington, Horsham, Canterbury, Malpasse, Ashford.

Faires

Faires in August.

The first day at Shrewesbury, Loughborough, Yorke, Newcastle vpon Tine, Selbie, Newton, Dunstable, Bedford, Saint Edes, Pelland, Northam-Church, Sledburne, Exceter, Thacksteed, Rumnay-maling, Feuersham, Wilbich, Bathe, Horseney, Karmarthen, Kaergwily, Hay, Llantrissent, Chepstow, Llanrweck, Flint: the fourth at Linton and Radnor: the ninth at Aberlew: the tenth at Melton-mowbray, Chorley, Rugbie, Chidlee, Dundle, Heddyll, Weydon, Fredham, Banbury, Alchurch, walton, Ludlow, Waltham, Farneham, Warmester, Toucester, Croyley, Killgarron, Yaleigh, Saint Laurence by Bodwin, Dikringoliwich, Newborough, Kenwalgaio, Harley, and Harras: the 15 at Elesmere, Tutbury, Hinkley, Saint Albons, Belton, Huntingtō, Gisborough, Cambridge, Goodhurst, Kaerlile, Preston, Wakefield, Marleborough, Whitland, Cardigan, Kosse, Swansey, Eglwysvait, Yminith, Newin, and Newport in Munmouthshire: the 16 at Kayaydargwy: the 24 at London, Riddermusker, Nauntwich, Pagetsbromley, Croylie, Northalerton, Tuddington, Faringdon, Tewkesbury, Sudbury, Norwich, Mouer-Orford, Chorley, Beggars-bush, Bromley, Aberconwey, Munmouth, and Mountgomery: the 28 at Sturbridge in Worcester-shire, Alsford, Malisarnegreene, and Welshpoole: the 29 at Corby, Kaermarthen, Brecknock, and Kaerwis,

erwis: Sunday after Saint Bartholmew, at Sandbich.

¶ Faires in September.

THe first day at chappel-Siluy, Saint Giles in the bush, and Neath: the fourth, at Okkam: the seuenth, at Ware, & Woodbury-hill, at Sturbridge, wakefield, waltham on the woulds, Brewood, Drayton, Northampton, Atherstone, Utcester, Gleyborne, Worseworth, Chalton, Partney, Bury, Huntington, Wolfe-pit, Chattom, Smeathe, Reculner, Malden, Snide, Rockingham, Hyrtford, Drifield, Llandissell, Kardigan, Whitland, Cardiffe, Tenby, and Bewmarris: the 13. at Pwlhely, and Newtowne in Kedwin: the 14. at Newport, Chesterfield, Richmond, Rippon, Stratford vpon Auon, Uarseley, Hetsbury, Smalding, Waltham-Abby, Penhade, Wootton, Denbigh, Newborough, Rosse, Muncton, and Abergauennie: the 15, at Raiadargwy: the 17. at Cliffe, and Llanidlasse: the 20. at Llanuellie, and Ruthin: the 21 at Stafford, Shrewsbury, Nottingham, Peterborough, Kingstone, Maiden-brackley, Daintree, Bedford, Baldock, S. Edmundsbury, Woodstock, Lenham, Douer, Katherine-hill by Gilford, Croydon, Vizes, Marleborough, Brainetree, Houldē, Wendouer, Canterbury, Abergwilly, and Knighton: the 23 at Pancridge in Staffordshire, an Horse Faire 6. or 7. daies: the 24. at Llanuillingh: the 28 at Dolgeth, and Kaermarthen: the 29. at West-

chester, Leicester, Lancaster, Ashburne, Saint Albones, Saint Ives, Arbridge, Higham-ferries, Selby, Killingworth, Ludlow, Kingslād, Blackburne, Tuddington, Basingstock, Woodham-Ferry, Cockermouth, Haulton, way-Hil, Buckland, Bishops Stratford, Shelford, Hul, Merthyr, Llanvihangel, Aberconwy, Llocher, Machenleth, Llanidlass, Wrennit 7 daies, and at Hay.

¶ Faires in October.

THe Munday after Saint Michael, at Faseley: the third, at Boulton in the Moores: the fourth, at Saint Michaell: the firth, at Saint Faithes besides Norwich, Hauent, and Maidstone: the 8. at Chichester, Hertford, and Bishopsstratford, Diwanley, Llanbeder, Pontstephen, Harborough, Gainsborough, Blithe, Ashburne, Sabridgeworth, Hodnet, 7 Deuizes, the 12. at Boulton in Furnace, and Llangoueth: the 13. at Tamworth, Drayton, Grauesend, Windsor, Hitchin, Royston, Marshfield, Colchester, Stapleforth, Staunton, Charing, Aberstrow, Newport in Wunnouthshire, Leighton-bullard and Edmundslow: the 18. at Bridgenorth, Burton vpon Trent, Wellingborough, Tisdale, Wigan, Barnet, Banbury, Middle-wich, Ely, Bishops-hatfield, Brickhill, Newcastle, Faringdon, Henley in Arden, Harlow, Aphan, Tunbridge, Ashwell, Yorke, Wrickley, Holee, Charleton, Rawhadden, Ridwelly, Iske, and Radnor: the 19 at Saint Friedswides by Oxford: the 21 at Co-

uentrie,

kentrie, Newarke, Ciceter, Stokley, Lentham, Saffronwaldon, Hereford, and Lanbither: the 28. at Whitchurch, Lemster, Warwick, Lower Knotsford, Abby de la Zouch, Preſtone in Annbernes, Hertford, Orford, Biodenden, Warmeſter, Llanedy, Wiſſion, and Abercon wey: the 29. at Maliſarnegreene: the 31. at Ruthen, Wakefield, Stokeſly, Pwlhely, and Abermarles.

¶ Faires in Nouember.

THe firſt day, at Ludlow, Mountgomery, Wickleſworth, and Caſtlemaine: the ſecond, at Leke, Loubozough, Marfield, Biſhops-caſtle, Eleſmere, Welchingley, Mayfield and Kingſtone: the third, at Kaermarthen: the 5 at Wolſhpole: the 6. at Welington, Pembridge, Newport pond, called Cole-faire, Salford, Leſſord, Trigony, Andouer, wetſhod, Hartford, Maling, Bedford, Marron and Brecknock: the 10. at Wem, Shifnall, Lentoe, ſeuen daies: Rugby, Lambyther, and Aberwingrin: the 11 at Macleborow, Douer, Fockingha, Newcaſtle in Emlin, Shaftſburie, Klathera Maies, Aberkennen, Mumouth, Crean, and Wilthgrigge. Munday after Saint Martin, at Eaglefrow in Beames, at Karnarnon: the 13. at Gilford: the 15. at Llanithinery, and Machenleth: the 17. at Hide, Northampton, Spaldocke, Harlow, Lincolne: the 19. at Horſham: the 20. at Saint Edmundſbury, Heath, and Ingerſtone: the 22. at Penbout, Hawthy,

the 23. at Sandwich, Ludlow, Frome, Tuddington, Katel-crosse, Bwelth, Bangor, and Carline, at Higham-ferries: the 28. at Alhborne: the 29 at Lawrost: the 30 at Bewdley, Oswestræ, Cubley, Boston, Warrington, Bedford in Yorkshire, Wakefield, Rochester, Græne-stæd, Peterfield, Baldock, Amptill, Colingborough, Walden-brackley, Narbert, Pecorets in Gower, Cobham, Gargreue, Preston, Yarleigh, and Bradford.

¶ Faires in December.

THe fifth day, at Pluckley, Dolgeth, and Newton: the 6. at S. Neids, Arundell, Exeter, Northwich, Grantham, Seuenock, Woodstock, Hendingham: the seuenth at Sandhurst: the eighth, at Leicester, Northampton, Kinuar, Walpalle, Clitherall, Helrsome, Whitland, Cardigan, and Bewmarris, at Llanbnen: the 21. at Horneble, the 22. at Llandilauawr: the 29. at Canterbury, Salisbury, and Royston.

Of

Of the Dimensions of England, and other parts of the World, according to other Authors.

BRITAINE, as M. Pitheas, and Isidorus report, is in compasse 3825 miles, which is false: But Pliny saith, when this Dimension was taken, the Romanes had knowledge but to the Forrest called Caledonia. Agrippa saith, it is in length, 800. miles, and in bredth, 300. miles, and that Ireland is as broad, but not so long by 200. miles. Some of our owne Countrimen haue published the compasse of England to be 4040 miles, and that the length from Barwick to Portsmouth, is 320 miles, and the bredth in the brodest place, which is from Douer (or rather from Sandwich) 200 miles, but it is not so much, as you may gather by my dimensions before, which bee truely set downe.

Of Europe.

Pliny, Lib. 6. Chap. 31. saith, that Europe is in length 3748 miles, and that the bredth at the broadest is 250 miles. Agrippa would haue it 910 from the bounds of Cyrene, ending at the Garamantes: for so farre to them was knowne and discouered.

Of Asia.

Pliny also saith, that Asia is in length, 63750 miles, and in breath, from the AEthiopian sea, to Alexandria, situate vpon Nilus, 1875. and that Europe is scarce halfe so bigge as Asia.

Also, that Europe is twice as much as Affrica, and a firth part ouer: so that by Plinies Computation, in reducing all these parts together, Europe is a third part of the earth, and an eighth portion ouer, and Asia a fourth part, and one 14 portion, and Affrica a fifth part, with an ouerplus of a 16 portion.

But the ignorance of these Authors is herein to be excused, in respect it is not so now: For since their time our Trauellers haue found out, as it were, a new world, of which they were ignorant of, imagining no such thing, to wit, America, and Magellana, so that as they before diuided the world into three parts, now be there fiue such parts: but Pliny (like the Authour of such an other great English volume) was forward to write much vpon reports, and that of the meanest, as Hunters, Fowlers, Shepheards, &c. and therefore since hath bene called by some, Rusticus Mendax. But as his workes bee learned (though much matter impertinent, and erroneous) so is he in many things excusable. As for Europe, it now consists of aboue 28 Kingdomes, besides the Roman Empire. In length it containeth from the Cape of Portingale to the riuer

uer Taneus 3800 miles, and in bredth, from the Archipelago to the Friſe Ocean, 1200 miles, and is waſhed vpon the weſterne and Northerne parts, partly by the Ocean, and partly by the Balthean Seas: as for the other foure parts of the world, I cannot here ſtand further to ſpeake of them.

Chap. XLVI.

Of the difference of Gold in fineneſſe, and the valuation of ſeuerall peeces of Gold, with other neceſſary Tables.

What is meant by Troy, or Auerdupois weight, is declared before, and what is meant by the ounce, &c. is expreſſed likewiſe in Tables for that purpoſe: It reſteth therefore to giue you a Table of the fineneſſe of gold, becauſe there is ſome gold better then other, and alſo to deliuer the valuation of certaine peeces of Gold.

A Table of the difference of Gold.

	Angell Gold.	French Gold.	Soueran Gold.
A pound weight.	36.l.	32.l.	30.l.
An Ounce.	2.l.	55.s.	50.s.
The halfe ounce.	30.s.	27.s.6.d	25.s.
Quarter of an ounce.	15.s.	13 s.9.d	12.s.6.d
Half quart. of an ouce.	7.s.6.d	6.s.10.d	6.s.3.d.
Farthing gold weight.	3.s.9.d	3.s.5.d ½	3.s.1.d. ½
Peny weight.	3.s.	2.s.9.d.	2.s.6.d.
A Graine.	1.d. ½	1.d ½ ½	1.d. ¼.

But here you muſt note, that it is intended in this Table, a peny weight of Goldſmiths weight, which is made by the weight of 24 barley cornes, dryed, and taken out of the middeſt of the eare, 20 of which peny-weights make an ounce, and 12 ounces a pound Troy as before.

Of which weight the inſuing peeces of Gold, weigh, as followeth.

A Table

A Table of the weight and valuation of seuerall peeces of Gold.

The Names of Gold.	The weight.
George Noble.	3. peny-weight.
Angell Noble.	3. peny-weight, 7 grains $\frac{1}{2}$
The Reall.	4. peny-weight, 23 grains
First Crown of K.H.	2. peny-weight, 9 graines.
Salute.	2. peny-weight, 5 graines.
Old Noble.	4. peny-weight, 9 grai. $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{4}$
Base Crowne of K.H.	2. peny-weight.
2 parts of a Salue.	1. peny-weight, 11 grain. $\frac{1}{3}$
Elizab. Soueraigne.	3. peny-weight, 14 grains
Edwards Soueraigne	3. peny-weight, 14 grains
Great Soueraigne.	10 peny-weight.
Elizabeth Crowne.	1. peny-weight, 19 grains.
Soueraigne of K.Ed.	3. peny-weight, 14 grains
Soueraigne of K. H.	4. peny-weight.
French Noble.	4. peny-weight, 16 grains
K. Edward.	3. peny-weight, 14 grains
Vnicorn of Scotland.	2. peny-weight, 10. grains
Scottish Crowne.	2. peny-weight, 5 graines.
Philips Reall.	3. peny-weight, 10. grai. $\frac{1}{3}$
French Crowne.	2. peny-weight, 5. grain. $\frac{1}{2}$
Old French Crowne.	2. peny-weight, 5 graines.
Philips Crowne.	2. peny-weight, 5 grains. $\frac{1}{2}$
Flanders Rider.	2. peny-weight, 6 grains. $\frac{1}{2}$
Flanders Crowne.	2. peny-weight, 5 graines.
Flanders Reall.	2. peny-weight, 16 grai. $\frac{1}{2}$

Flanders.

Flanders Royal with the ſpread Eagle.	2.peny-weight,6.grains.
Flemiſh Angell Portugu.	3.peny-weight,6. grains.
Cruſado with the croſſe ſtanding.	2.peny-weight,6. grains.
Cruſado. ✝	2.peny-weight, 6.grain. $\frac{1}{2}$
Double Ducat.	4.peny-weight,12.grain.
Single Ducat.	2.peny-weight,6.grain. $\frac{1}{2}$
Double D.of Rome.	4.peny-weight,13.gr. $\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{4}$
Ducat of Rome.	4.peny-weight, 13.gr. $\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{4}$
Double Piſtolet.	4.peny-weight, 8.grains.
Single Piſtolet.	2.peny-weight,4.grains.
Ducat of Valence.	2,peny-weight,6.grain. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ducat of Florence.	2.peny-weight, 5.grains.
Golden Caſtilion.	2.peny-weight,23 grains
Ducat of Caſtile.	2. peny-weight,6.grain. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ducat of Aragon.	2.peny-weight,6.grain. $\frac{1}{2}$
Hungary Ducat.	2.peny-weight, 7.grains.

The new reſtraint for the exportation of gold, according to the Proclamation dated the 23 of November in the 9 yeare of his Maieſties reigne of great Britaine, France, and Ireland, 1611.

THe circumſtance of this Proclamation is to reſtraine the great gaine that is made by the exportation of our gold, as being likewiſe a conſequent of the diſproportion betwæne ỹ price of his Maieſties coines abroad, & here within his Kingdom. For which cauſe, & others, to long to recite, it is Authorized, ỹ all ſeuerall peeces of Gold hereafter mentioned to be currant within this realme reſpectiuely hereafter, at the values following.

The

The piece of gold called the
- Vnite. 22 s.
- Double crown 11 s.
- Britain crown. 5 s. 6 d.
- Thistle crown. 4 s. 4 d. ob. q.
- Halfe crowne. 2 s. 9 d.

The coin of gold of Scotland, called the 6 l. peece. 11 s.

Our gold called the
- Rose roial 33 s.
- Spur roial 16 s. 6 d.
- Angell 11 s.

These be not currant in Scotland.

All other peeces of gold of his Maiesties progenitors, and now currant, proportionall to beare the like increase as followeth.

Euery peece of gold formerly currant for 30 shillings, to be 33. shillings. For 20 s. to be 22 s. For 15 s. to be 16 s. 6 d. For 10 s. to bee 11 s. For 5 s. to be 5 s. 6 d. For 2 s. 6 d. to be 2 s. 9 d.

But if the gold shall be too light, according to ye abatements following, the any subiect may refuse it.

Euery peece of gold currant for 30, must not want aboue 4. gr di. Currant for 20 s. not to want aboue 3. gr. Currant for 15 s. not to want aboue 2 gr. Currant for 10 s. not to want aboue 1. gr. di. Currant for 5 s. not to want aboue 1 gr. Currant for 2 s 6 d. not to want di. gr.

A Note of a necessary Table.

Oftentimes tradesmen & others buy their cõmodities by ye hundreds, & sold retaile by ye pound, as 4 d. the l, is 1 l. 17 s. 4 d. the hundred, at 112 to the hundred: for which purpose, & for any other sum, there is an ensuing table whose vse is thus. Seek what you pay by ye l in one of the left rows descending vnder pouds, answering to which rightwards vnder hũdreds, is what it cometh vnto at 112 ye hũdred: as 1 d. the l cometh to 9 s. 3 d. the hũdred, & contrary, 7 s the hundred, is ob. q. the l.

A Table for such as buy, or vse retailing, at 112. in the hundred

Pounds.	By the hundred.		
	£	s	d
a q.	0	2	4
a ob.	0	4	8
a ob.q.	0	7	0
1 peny.	0	9	3
1 perry q	0	11	8
1 pen.ob	0	14	0
1 d.ob.q	0	16	4
2 pence.	0	18	8
2.d.q.	1	1	0
2.d. ob.	1	3	4
2.d.ob.q	1	5	8
3 pence.	1	8	0
3.d.q.	1	10	4
3.d.ob.	1	12	8
3.d.ob.q	1	15	0
4 pence.	1	17	4
4.d. q.	1	19	8
4.d.ob.	2	2	0
4.d.ob.q	2	4	4
5 pence.	2	6	8
5.d.q.	2	9	0
5.d.ob.	2	11	4
5.d.ob.q	2	13	8
6 pence.	2	16	0

Pounds. Hūdreds.	£	s	d
6.d.q.	2	18	4
6.d.ob.	3	8	8
6.d.ob.q	3	3	0
7 pence.	3	5	4
7.d.q.	3	7	8
7. d. ob.	3	10	0
7.d.ob.q	3	12	4
8 pence.	3	14	8
8.d. q.	3	18	0
8. d. ob.	3	19	4
8.d.ob.q	4	1	8
9 pence.	4	4	0
9.d.q.	4	6	4
9.d.ob.	4	8	8
9.d.ob.q	4	11	0
10 pence	4	13	4
10.d.q.	4	15	8
10.d.ob.	4	18	0
10.d. .q	5	4	4
11 pence	5	2	8
11.d.q.	5	5	0
11.d.ob.	5	7	4
11.d.ob.q	5	9	8
12 pence	5	12	0

A most excellent Table for any man to vse, first diligently calculated, 1605.

What 100 pound forborn for any time vnder 21 yeares commeth vnto according to the rate of 10 pound in the hundred, at compound interest:					What 100 pound is worth for any time vnder 1 year before hand, after the former rate.			What 10 pound Annuity is worth for any time vnder 21 yeares, according to 10 p. in the 100.		
ye.	£	s	d	q	£	s	d	£	s	d
1	110	0	0	0	90	18	2	0	1	10
2	121	0	0	0	82	12	11	7	17	1
3	133	2	0	0	75	2	8	24	17	4
4	146	8	2	2	68	6	0	31	14	0
5	161	1	0	1	62	1	10	37	18	2
6	177	3	1	1	56	8	11	43	11	1
7	194	17	5	0	51	6	13	48	13	9
8	214	7	2	0	46	13	0	53	7	0
9	235	15	10	2	43	8	2	57	11	10
10	259	7	6	0	38	11	1	61	8	11
11	285	6	2	2	35	1	0	64	19	0
12	313	16	10	2	31	17	9	68	2	9
13	345	4	6	3	28	19	4	71	0	8
14	379	15	0	0	26	6	8	73	13	4
15	417	14	6	0	23	18	10	76	1	2
16	459	9	11	3	21	15	5	78	4	9
17	505	9	0	0	19	15	8	80	4	3
18	555	19	10	0	17	19	8	81	0	3
19	611	11	10	0	16	7	0	83	1	0
20	672	15	0	1	14	17	3	85	2	9
21	740	0	0	2	13	10	3	86	1	9

Chap. XLVII.

Of the degrees of men before the Conqueſt.

The firſt was a Herrzoge, which was the Conſtable of England, and now in the Norman tongue he is called a Duke.

The nert in the Saxons ſpeech was a Markenriue, which is called a Marques in the Britiſh tongue, and was chiefe in the hoꝛſe Campe.

The nert in the Saxons ſpeech was an Elderman, which is now called an Earle, and hee was Iudge in the County where he dwelt, and had the third part of the pꝛofits of the County-Court towards his paines and charges.

The nert in the Saxons time was a Vicecount, who in the abſence of the Elder-man did execute iuſtice, and in the Norman ſpeech was called a Vicecount, and is now called a Shriſe, oꝛ Reaue of the Shire.

The nert in the Saxons ſpeech was a Thayne, which in the Britiſh tongue is interpꝛeted a Dynaſt, and in the Norman ſpeech a Baron, and in Latine is Thanus:

The nert degrée was a Vauaſor, which is now called a Knight Baronet, and he had his Mannoꝛ place where he kept his Courts.

The nert in the Britiſh tongue was a Norghough, which after the Daniſh ſpeech was called a Knight.

The nert degree was the Edleman, which wée now call the Gentleman. I reade not of Eſquires, vnleſſe

vnlesse it were Laueffer, which the Linguists do rather interpret a Pursuant.

The next in the Saxons time was a Boclanoman, which the Danes called a Swaine, and is now a Charterer, or Free-holder.

The next in the Saxons time was Gebures, which we call Husbandmen.

There is a degree called a Farmer, which properly is (as some thinke) where a man letteth out land for a certain time for meat and drink, as you may read that Canutus Rex dedit firmario Ecclesiæ de Glastenbury vnam hidam terræ, &c. And this was onely for the reliefe of old sickly Monkes: but hee is now a Farmer that can get a good liuing, and pay but a little for it to the Lord.

There is yet another degree called Hlafordines, the which were bond-men, and are now Copy-holders, and their Lords were called Hlafords.

CHAP. XLVIII.

The order of the Nobility and all other Degrees and Estates of England as they were set and distinguished in the time of King HENRY, &c.

1 DUkes of the bloud royall.
2 Other Dukes.
3 The eldest sons of Dukes of the bloud royal.
4 Marquesses.
5 The eldest sonnes of other Dukes.
6 Earles.
7 The yongest sons of Dukes of ỳ royal bloud.

8 The

8 The eldest sonnes of Marquises.
9 The eldest sonnes of Earles.
10 Vicecounts.
11 The yonger sonnes of Dukes.
12 The yonger sonnes of Marquises
13 Barons.
14 The eldest sonnes of Vicecounts.
15 Knights of the order of S. George, which vulgarly be called Knights of the Garter.
16 Knights of the Kings Councell.
17 The yonger sonnes of Earles.
18 The yonger sonnes of Vicecounts.
19 The eldest sonnes of Barons.
20 Knights Banerets.
21 The new order of Knights Baronets.
22 Knights of the Bath.
23 Doctors of the Kings Councell.
24 Knights Bachelours.
25 Esquires of the Kings Councell.
26 The eldest sonnes of Knights Banerets.
27 The eldest sonnes of Batchelour Knights.
28 Esquires of the body.
29 The yonger sonnes of Knights Banerets.
30 Esquires.
31 Gentlemen.

The Nobilitie of England, according to their authoritie and degrees, as they bee now liuing 1611.

	Marques of Winchester.
1	Earle of Arundell.
2	E. of Oxford.
3	E. of Northumberland.
4	E. of Shrewesbury.
5	E. of Kent.
6	E. of Derby.
7	E. of Worcester.
8	E. of Rutland.
9	E. of Cumberland.
10	E. of Suffex.
11	E. of Huntington.
12	E. of Bath.
13	E. of Southampton
14	E. of Bedford.
15	E. of Penbroke.
16	E. of Hertford.
17	E. of Essex.
18	E. of Lincolne.
19	E. of Nottingham.
20	E. of Suffolke.
21	E. of Northampton
22	E. of Dorset.
23	E. of Salisbury.
24	E. of Exceter.
25	E. of Mountgomery

	Vicecounts.
1	Vicecount Mountag.
2	Vicecount Lysle.
3	Vicecount Rochester.
4	Vicecount Cranborn.
	Barons.
1	Lord Abergauenny.
2	L. Audley.
3	L. Zouch.
4	L. Willoughby of Eresby
5	L. Lawarre.
6	L. Barkley.
7	L. Morley.
8	L. Stafford.
9	L. Scrope.
10	L. Dudley.
11	L. Sturton.
12	L. Herbert of Chepstow.
13	Lord Darcy of the North.
14	L. Mount-eagle.
15	L. Sands.
16	L. Vaux.
17	L. Windsor.
18	L. Wentworth.
19	L. Mordant.
20	L. Crom-

20 L. Cromwell.
21 L. Euers.
22 L. Wharton.
23 L. Rich.
24 L. Willowby of Pāham.
25 L. Sheffeild.
26 L. Paget.
27 L. Darcy of Chiche.
28 L. Howard of Effingham.
29 L. North.
30 L. Chaundos.
31 L. Hunsdon.
32 L. S. Iohn of Bletsoe
33 L. Burleigh.
34 L. Compton.
35 L. Norris.
36 L. Howard of Walden.
37 L. Knowles,
38 L. Wotton.
39 L. Elesmere, and now Lord high Chauncelour of England.
40 L. Russell.
41 L. Grey of Groby.
42 L. Petre.
43 L. Harington.
44 L. Dauuers.
45 L. Gerard.
46 L. Spencer.
47 L. Say and Sele.
48 L. Denny.
49 L. Stanhop.
50 L. Carew.
51 L. Arundell of Warden.
52 L. Cauendish.
53 L. Kniuet.
54 L. Clifton.

Other estates of honour and dignity there be in respect of the office they beare, which are highly preferred, and take place, some of them, before the Nobility, as the place of the Lord high Chancellour of England, the Lord high Treasurer, the Lord high Admirall of England, &c.

And you must note, that the eldest Sonnes of Dukes are not Earles by birth, yet take place before

before Earles, no more then the eldest sonnes of Earles bee Viscounts; As for the rest of any of their sonnes, they bee, by rigor of the Law, but Esquires.

Of Women.

The estate of women is such, by the curtesie of England, that if they get to any degree of estate, they neuer loose it, though they marry more basely, and yet are capable of a higher degree: as a Lady marrying with a gentleman, taketh place as a Lady, according to ỹ estate of her Lord or knight that was her first husband: so likewise of a Dutchesse, &c. But if they debase themselues ouermuch, as to marry with a Clowne, or one of base parentage, then they be not so much esteemed amongst the better sort, though of curtesie they afford her a place.

Chap. XLIX.

The number of Bishops in England, and their order this present yeare, whereof foure take place by act of Parliament, the rest according to their Consecration. The number of Parish-Churches in England, and number of Parishes in euery Shire, with the Knights and Burgesses of the Parliament-house.

	The Prouince of Canterbury.
1	George Archbishop of Canterbury.
2	Iohn B. of London.
3	Thomas B. of Win.
4	Anth. B. of S. Dau.
5	Wil. B. of Ercester.
6	Hen. B. of Salisbury
7	Hen. B. of Bango:.
8	T. B. of Peterbo:ow
9	Fran. B. of Landaffe
10	Iohn B. of Bristaw.
11	Rob. B. of Hereford
12	Iohn B. of Norwich
13	Iohn B. of Orford.
14	Ric. B. of S. Asaph.
15	Wil. B. of Lincolne
16	Lancel. B. of Ely.
17	Hen. B. of Worcest
18	Iames B. of Bathe and Wels.
19	Ric. B. of Couentry and Lichfield.
20	Sam. B. of Cicester
21	Giles B. of Glocest
22	Ioh. B. of Rochest.

	The Prouince of Yorke.
1	Tobias Archbishop of Yorke.
2	Bishop of Durham
3	Bishop of Carlile.
4	B. of Westchester.

James

England thus diuided into Bishopricks, it hath therein 9272 Parish-Churches, as you may

may note by the number of Parishes in each shire in the table following, and 5200 Townes besides Cities & Castles. It hath also 52 shires, of which 13 be Welsh. It hath 26 Bishoprickes, of which 4 be Welsh. England is also divided into 3 great Provinces, or Countries, & euery of them speaking a seuerall and different Language, as English, Welsh, and Cornish, and their language (which is strange) alters vpon the sodaine, euen as the Provinces part: for in this Towne they speake English, and do not vnderstand Welsh, or Cornish, and in the next Towne Cornish, not vnderstanding English or Welsh: but in many things the Welsh and Cornish somethinge agree: but now (God be praised) England and these Provinces, with Scotland, are all vnder the subiection of one King, which neuer was since the diuision thereof by Brute to his three sonnes, being then called Britaine; as to Locrine the eldest, hee gaue this part of Britaine, called England: to Albanact the second, the Country of Albany, now called Scotland; and to Camber the youngest, hee gaue the Province of Cambria, called now Wales.

And you shall note, that the lands that Abbots & such like men enioied before the suppression thereof, did containe 15 Earledomes, 1500 Knights lands, 6200 Esquires lands, 100 Almes-houses, besides to the Kings Treasury 20000 l. as may appeare by a petition exhibited in the 11 yeare of Henry the 4 at a Parliament held at Westminster, and reuiued in the 2 yeare of Henry the 5. in a Parliament at Leicester.

What Shires belong to euery Bishopricke, or Diocesse, and first in the Prouince of Canterburie.

Canterbury and Rochester hath all Kent. London hath Eſſex, Middlesex, and part of Hartfordshire. Chichester hath Sussex. Winchester hath Hampshire, Surrey, and the Isle of Wight. Salisbury hath Wiltshire and Barkeshire. Exeter hath Deuonshire and Cornwall. Bathe & Welles hath Summersetshire. Glocester hath Glocestershire. Worcester hath Worcestershire, and part of Warwickshire. Hereford hath Herefordshire, part of Shropshire, part of Monmouthshire, part of Worcestershire, & part of Radnorshire. Couentry & Liechfield hath Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and the rest of Warwicke and Shropshire. Lincolne (greatest of all) hath Lincolne, Leicester, Huntington, Bedford, and Buckinghamshire, and the rest of Hartfordshire. Ely, hath Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely. Norwich hath Norfolke & Suffolke. Orford hath Orfordshire. Peterborough, hath Northampton & Rutlandshire.

Diocesses in Wales.

S. Dauids hath 331 Parishes. Landaffe 156. Bangor 95. And Asaph 128 parishes.

In the Prouince of Yorke.

Yorke hath Yorke & Nottingham. Westchester, Cheshire, Richmondshire, and part of Flint and Denbigh in Wales. Duresme hath the Bishopricke of Duresme, and Northumberland. Carlile hath Cumberland and Westmerland,

Of

Of the Shires, Cities, and Boroughes of England that haue any Knights, or Burgesses in the Parliament-house: the Shires standing Alphabetically.

Barkshire. New-windsor, Reading. Wallingford. Abington.

Bedfordshire. Bedford Towne.

Buckeingham shire. Buckingham T. Wickham. Alisburie.

Cambridge Towne.

Cheshire, Chester Citie.

Cumberland, Carlile cit.

Cornwall. Launceston, alias Newport, Lesthued, Dunheuet, Truro, Bodmin, Holston, Saltash, Camelford, Grampond, Poney, Trogony, Tresmena, alias Basing, S. Ives, S. Iermenes, S. Michael, Foy, S. Mawes, Eastlo.

Darby towne.

Deuonshire. Exceter Citie. Totnes. Plimmouth, Barstable, Plimtō, Stonestocke, Clyston, Dartmouth, whose proper name is Parnesse.

Dorsetshire. Pole, Dorcester, Line, Melcombe, Waymouth, Bertport, Shaftbury. Wareham.

Essex. Colchester. Malden.

Glocestershire. Glocester Citie, Cicester Towne.

Hartfordshi. S. Albons.

Herefordshire. Hereford Citie. Lemster Towne.

Hūting-ton shire. Huntington Towne.

Kent. Canterbury, Rochester, Maidstone. Rutheborough.

Lancashire. Lancaster town, Preston in Holdernesse. Leuerpoole towne, Newton, Wigan, Cluthero.

Leicestershire. Leicester Towne.

Lincolneshire. Lincolne Citie, Grimby. Stamford. Grantham, Boston.

Middlesex. London Citie. Westminster ci.

Norfolk. Norwich Citie. Linne. Thetford town Gr. Yarmouth. Castell rising.

Northhamptō shire. Northamptō T. Peterborow Ci. Higham Ferry.

Northūberland shire. Newcastle vpō tine, Barwicke town, Morpith & the bishoprick of Durham.

Nottinghā shire. Nottingham T. Eatt Stretford.

Oxfordshire. Orford Cittie. Woodstocke. Banbury.

Richmondshire.

Rutlandshire.

Shropshire. Shrewesburie, Bridgnorth. Ludlow, Wenlocke, Bishops castle.

Somersetshire. Bristow & Bath rities, Wels city, Taunton, Bridgewater. Pinhead.

Southhampton-shire. Winchester Cit. Southampton, Portsmouth, Peterfield, Stocke-bridge. Christs-Church. Whit-church.

Stafford-

Stafford shire.
- Liechfield City,
- Stafford Tow.
- Newcastle vnderline.
- Tamworth.

Suffolk
- Ipswich.
- Donewich.
- Oxford.
- Alderburgh
- Sudbury, Ely,

Surrey.
- Southwarke.
- Blechingley.
- Ryegate, Guilford, Gatton.

Sussex.
- Horsham, Piddhurst, Lewes,
- Shoreham,,
- Brandbr. Steining, east Grænstead, Arundell,
- Chichester Citie.

Warwickeshire.
- Couentrie Citie.
- Warwick town.

Westmerland,
- Appleby
- Towne.

Wilt. shire.
- Salisbury Citi.
- Noua Wilton.
- Downtõ, Hinden, Yetesbury.
- Westbury,
- Calue, Deuises,
- Chippingham,
- Malmbury,
- Cricklad, Old Salisbury,
- Wotton baslet,
- Marlebrough,
- Bodwin the great, Lodgershull.

Worcestershire
- Worcester Cit.
- Wiche.

Yorkeshire.
- Yorke Citie,
- Sharborough
- Kingston vpon Hul.
- Yedon, Thuske
- Knaresborough
- Rippon.
- Borough-bridg
- Alderborough.
- Beuerley.

The

The Prouince of Wales.

Mountgomeryshire. { Mountgomery Towne.

Monmouthshire. { Monmouth Towne.

Radnorshire. { Radnor Towne.

Denbighshire. { Denbigh Towne.

Penbrookeshire. { Penbrooke Towne.

Cardigãshire. { Cardigan Towne.

Flintshire. { Flint Towne.

Carmarthẽshire. { Carmarthen Towne.

Carnarũãshire. { Carnarnan Towne.

Breckenockeshire. { Brecknocke Towne.

Anglesey. { Newborough. Towne.

Merioneth shire. { }

Clamorgãshire. { Cardiffe & Hereuerd Townes.

A Table of the number of Parish-Churches in euery shire, with the number of Shires in England and Wales.

1	Barkeshire,	140	28	Shropshire,	170
2	Bedford,	116	29	Somersetshire	385
3	Buckingham,	185	30	Southampton	253
4	Cambridgeshi.	163	31	Staffordshire,	130
5	Cheshire,	68	32	Suffolke,	575
6	Cumberland,	58	33	Surrey,	140
7	Cornwall,	161	34	Suſſex,	312
8	Derbyshire,	106	35	Warwickshir	158
9	Deuonshire,	394	36	Westmerland.	26
10	Dorsetshire.	248	37	Wiltshire,	304
11	Esser,	415	38	Worcestershi	152
12	Glocestershire,	280	39	Yorkeshire.	459
13	Hartfordshire,	120			
14	Herefordshire.	176		WALES.	
15	Huntington,	78	1	Montgomery,	47
16	Kent,	398	2	Monmouthshi	127
17	Lancashire,	36	3	Radnorshire,	52
18	Leicestershire,	200	4	Denbighshire,	57
19	Lincolneshire,	630	5	Wenbrokshire.	145
20	Middleser,	73	6	Cardiganshire.	64
21	Norfolke,	660	7	Flintshire,	28
22	Northampton	320	8	Carmarthensh	87
23	Northumberlá	168	9	Brecknockshir	61
24	Nottingham,	168	10	Anglesey.	74
25	Richmondshir.	104	11	Merionethshir	37
26	Rutlandshire,	47	12	Clamorganshi.	118
27	Oxfordshire,	280	13	Carnaruanshi.	68

A Computation of the seuen Ages of the World, for this present yeare. 1612.

Creation vnto the Flood.	1656		
Creation till this yeare, is	5574		First Age.
Flood till this yeare, are,	3918		
Flood to Abraham, is,	292		
Birth of Abraham till this yeare.	3626		Second Age.
Birth of Abraham till the departing of the Israelits out of Egypt.	503		third Age.
Departing of ỳ Israelites till this yeare.	3121		
From the Departing of ỳ Israelits vntill the building of the Temple.	482		fourth Age.
Building of the Temple till this yeare.	2641		
Building of ỳ Temple till the Captiuity of Babylon.	414		Fifth Age.
Captiuity of Babylon till this yeare.	2252		
Captiuity of Babylon till the birth of Christ.	614		Sixth Age.

The seuenth Age beginneth at ỳ birth of Christ, & hath continued 1612 years at the 25 of March, and so forth to the pleasure of God.

A

A Geographicall Deſcription of the Wayes from one notable Towne to another, ouer all England, and therby how to trauell from any of them to the Citie of London, ſet forth after a new order.

Note that the figures in the rowes vnder this marke *, is the diſtance of that towne they ſtand againſt from London, or from the towne you are directed vnto.

From Yorke to London 150 miles.

From Yorke go firſt vnto Tadcaſter, which is 8 miles.

	Miles	*
Wentbridge,	12	130
Doncaſter,	7	123
Turford,	18	105
Newarke,	10	95
Grantham,	10	85
Stamford	16	69

	Miles	*
Stilton,	12	57
Huntington	9	48
Royſton	15	33
Ware	13	20
Waltham,	8	12
London	12	

From Norwich to London, 86 miles.

From Norwich goe firſt vnto Windham, which is 5 miles.

	Miles	*
Aſcleborrought,	5	76
Thetford,	10	66
Ickingham ſands,	6	60
New-market,	10	50
Whitford bridge.	10	40

	Miles	*
Barkeway,	10	30
Puckeridge,	5	25
Ware,	5	20
Waltham,	8	12
London.	12	

From

From Yarmouth to Colchester, and so to London, 92 miles.

From Yarmouth go first to Lestitte, 6 miles.

thence to	Miles.	*	thence to	Miles.	*
Blidbur,	10	76	Kelueden,	8	35
Snap-bridge,	8	68	Chelmsford,	10	25
Wod-bridge,	6	62	Brent-wood,	10	15
Ipswich,	7	55	London,	15	
Colchester,	12	43			

From Walsingham to London 82 miles.

From Walsingham go to Picham 12 miles,

thence to			thence to		
Brandon-Ferry,	10	60	Whitford bridge.	10	40
New-market,	10	50	London as in Norwich way,		

From Cockermouth to Lancaster, and so to London 223 Miles.

First go from Cockermouth to Kilswick, 6 miles.

thence to			thence to		
Grocener,	8	217	Couentry,	8	82
Kendall,	14	209	Deuentry,	14	74
Burton,	7	195	Coceſter,	10	60
Lancaster,	8	188	Stonystratford,	6	50
Preston	20	180	Brickhill,	7	44
Wigan	14	160	Dunstable,	7	30
Warington,	12	146	S. Albons,	10	20
Newcastle,	20	134	Barnet	10	10
Litchfield,	20	114	London,	10	
Colehill,	12	94			

From

From Shrewesbury to Couentry, and so to London 126 miles.

From Shrewsbury go to Watlingstrat, 7 miles.

thence to				thence to			
Shefnall,	5	114		Periden,	10	86	
Bumingall,	3	111		Couentry,	4	82	
Wolue-hampton,	5	106		London, as in Lancaster-way.			
Bremichã,	10	96					

From Cambridge to London 44 miles.

First go to Royston, from Cambridge 10 miles.

thence to				thence to			
Barke-way,	4	30		Waltham,	8	12	
Puckeridge,	5	25		London,	12		
Ware	5	20					

Erom Oxford to London, 47 miles.

First go to whatley-bridge, from Oxford 5 miles

thence to				thence to			
Tetlworth,	5	37		Beconfield,	5	22	
Stoken-church,	5	32		Vrbridge,	7	15	
Wickham,	5	27		London	15		

From Ludlow to Worcester, and so to London, 106 miles.

From Ludlow go to Tenbury, which is 5 miles.

thence to				thence to			
Worcester,	16	85		Wickham,	20	27	
Euisham,	12	73		Beconfield,	5	22	
Chipingnorton,	14	59		Vrbridge,	7	15	
Islip,	12	47		London,	15		

From

From Carmarthen to London.

Go first to Laundouerry, which is 20 miles.

		Miles	*
thence to	Welth,	14	135
	Preston,	12	123
thence to	Worcester,	26	85
	London as in Ludlow-way.		

From S. Dauids to Hereford, and Gloceſter, and ſo to London, 210 Miles.

From S. Dauids goe to Arſord 12 miles.

		Miles	*
thence to	Carmarthē,	24	174
	Newton,	12	162
	Lanbury,	10	152
	Brecknock,	16	136
	Hay,	10	196
	Hereford,	14	112
	Roſſe,	19	93
	Gloceſter,	12	81
	Cicester,	15	66
thence to	Farington,	10	56
	Abington,	10	46
	Worceſter,	5	41
	Henly,	12	29
	Maidenhead,	7	22
	Colebrooke,	7	15
	Hounſlow,	5	10
	London,	10	

From Carnaruan to Cheſter, and ſo to London, 207 Miles.

Go first vnto Conaway, which is 24 miles.

		Miles	*
thence to	Denbigh,	11	162
	Flint,	12	160
	Cheſter	10	150
	Wich,	15	135
	Stone,	15	120
thence to	Liechfield.	18	102
	Coleſill,	12	90
	Couentry,	8	82
	London, as in Cocker-mouth-way.		

From

From Briſtow to London, 97 miles.

Firſt go vnto Marefall, which is 10 miles.

thence to	Chipnam,	10	77	thence to	Reading,	15	32
	Marleborow,	15	62		Maidehead,	10	22
	Hungerford.	8	54		Colebrooke,	7	15
	Newbery,	7	47		London	15	

From Exceter to London, 138 miles.

Go firſt vnto Honiton, which is 12 miles.

thence to	Chard,	10	116	thence to	Andeuer,	15	55
	Crookborne,	6	110		Baſingſtoke,	16	39
	Sherborne,	10	100		Hartlerow,	8	31
	Shaftſbury,	12	88		Bagſhot,	8	23
	Saliſbury,	18	70		Staines,	8	15
					London	15	

From Douer to London 55 miles.

Firſt go vnto Canterbury, which is 12 miles.

thence to	Sittingborne,	12	31	thence to	Dartford,	6	12
	Rocheſter,	8	23		London	12	
	Grauelend,	5	18				

From Rye to London, 48 miles.

Firſt go to Plimwell, which is 15 miles.

thence to	Tunbridge,	11	23	thence to	London,	15	
	Chepſtow,	7	15				

From Southampton to London, 64 miles.

Go firſt vnto Twiford, which is 8 miles.

thence to	Alforth,	8	48	thence to	Ripple,	5	20
	Alton,	7	41		Cobham	5	15
	Farnam,	7	34		Kingſton,	5	10
	Gilford	9	25		London,	10	

From Couentry to Oxford, 44 miles.

First go vnto Southam, 10 miles.

		miles				
thence	Banbury,	10	24	thence	Oxford.	12
	Woodstock,	12	12			

From Couentry to Cambridge 46 miles.

Go first to Dunchurch, which is 8 miles.

thence	Northampton,	10	28	thence	S. Eedes,	8 10
	Higham ferries,	10	18		Cambridge,	10

From Bristow to Oxford, 48 miles.

Go first vnto Sadbury, 10 miles.

thence	Cicester,	12	26	thence	Oxford,	12
	Faringdon,	14	12			

From Bristow to Shrewsbury 70 miles.

First go to Awste, which is 8 miles.

thence	Munmouth,	10	52	thence	Ludlow,	8 20
	Hereford,	12	40		Shrewsbury	20
	Lemster,	12	28			

There is another way to goe to Shrewsbury from Bristow, as to Glocester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, and Bridgenorth, &c. but it is 17. miles further, and then you passe no Ferry.

From

From Yorke to Shrewsbury 103 miles.

Go first to Wetherby, which is 7. miles.

thence to	Oteley,	13	83	thence to	Norwich,	16	36
	Bradford,	6	77		Bestō-wood,	9	26
	Halifax,	6	71		Whitchurch	10	16
	Blackston-edge,	6	65		Price,	4	12
	Roch-dale,	6	59		Shrewes-		
	Manchester,	8	51		bury.	12	

From Barwick to Yorke 108 Miles.

Go first to Belford, which is 12 miles.

thence to	Anwick,	12	84	thence to	Darington,	14	34
	Morpit,	12	72		Northalerton,	10	24
	Newcastle,	12	60		Topcliffe,	7	17
	Durham,	12	48		Yorke,	17	

Of the distance of diuers other Cities out of England, from the Citie of London, &c.

VIrginia lyeth West South-west, 3650 miles from London, and their longest day is 14. houres, min. 28. Sunne riseth at 8 a clock, and 17. minutes.

Babylon lyeth East South-east, 2710 miles, their longest day being 14. minutes shorter then at Virginia, Sun rising 4 houres 59 minutes.

Ierusalem lyeth South-east by East, 2320 miles, lying vnder the parallell with Babylon, Sunne riseth 3. houres 6. minutes before vs.

Constantinople lieth East South-east 1480 miles, whose longest day is 15 houres, 24 min. Sunne riseth at 5 and 24 minutes.

Rome lieth South-east 896 miles, their longest day being 15 houres 4 minutes, at 5 and 28 minutes, the Sun riseth.

Lisbone lyeth South South-west, 776 miles, the longest day being 14 houres, 44 min. at 5 and 26 min. the Sun riseth.

Geneua lieth South-east 440 miles, the longest day being 15 houres, 34 min. Sun riseth at 5 houres 8 minutes.

Dublin lyeth North-west and by North, 290 miles, the longest day being 16 houres: 44 min. Sun riseth at 2 houres, and 48 minutes in the morning.

Edenborough lieth North North-west 286 miles, the longest day being 17 houres 22 min. Sun riseth 3 houres, 9 minutes.

Paris lyeth South-east, and by South, 240 miles, the longest day being 16 houres, Sunne riseth at 4 of the clock, and 3 minutes.

A Concordancie of Yeares, containing a most exact Computation of time, with briefe Notes of the best Chronicles *against euery yeare.*

Anno Domini	Post Cõq.	K. Reigne	time expired.	Easter day.	
Wil. Conque. began Octo. 14					*Willian*, Duke of Normandy, base sonne of *Robert* the 1, Duke of that Dutchy, and cousin germane to King *Edward*, after the battell at Hastings came to London, & was crownd on Christmas day, 1067. but according to the Church now, 1066.
1066	1	1	549	april. 19	The King besieged Exceter.
1067	1	1	548	8	*Ro. Cum.* Earl of Northũ. slain by the Cõmons,
1068	2	2	547	ma. 23. F	The English came out of Scot against the K.
1069	3	3	546	april. 20.	The K. bereued all abbies of their treasures.
1070	4	4	545	4	The Castle of Ledes and Oxford built.
1071	5	5	544	24	The King inuaded Scotland, forced the King
1072	6	6	543	8 A	to homage.
1073	7	7	542	mar. 31.	Married Priests remoued by the Pope.
1074	8	8	541	april. 20.	Bishop of Durham slaine for his cruelty.
1075	9	9	540	5	A great Frost from Octobe till Aprill.
1076	10	10	539	ma. 27 C	A blazing star on palm Sunday nere the Sun.
1077	11	11	538	april. 16.	The Towre of London built by the King.
1078	12	12	537	8	A great murther by an Abbot in his Church,
1079	13	13	536	mar. 24.	who killed 3 Monks, wounded 18 men, that
1080	14	14	535	apr. 12. E	their bloud ranne from the altar downe the
1081	15	15	534	april. 14.	steps, at Glastenbury: and this yeare was an
1082	16	16	533	april. 24.	earth-quake on Christmas day.
1083	17	17	532	april. 9.	England surueied, rated, and the men nũbred
1084	18	18	531	ma. 31. G	The King had homage generally, and 6 shil
1085	19	19	530	april. 25.	lings for euery hide land.
1086	20	20	529	april. 5.	Battle Abby, Stelby Abby built by the King.
1087	21	21	528	mar. 28.	*Gavvens* sepulchre found in Wales.
Wil	Conq. dyed *Ruf.* began.			Sept. 9 Defect.	He dyed, hauing raigned 20 ye, 11 mo. & 14 daies, in anno 1087, buried in Normandy.

Anno Dom.	Anno Regni	Cycle Sol.	Cycle Lun.	Dominical letter	Easter day.	
1087	21	1	5	28	mar. 28.	*Rufus* was a variable man, couetous, & an oppressor of the Commons, & very prodigal. *Henry* brother to *Rufus*, borne at Selby, called *Beauclarke* for his learning.
1088	22	2	5	27	apr. 16. B	The Nobles rebell, and are vanquished at the Castle of Rochester.
1089	23	3	5	26	april. 1.	
1090	24	4	5	25	april. 21	The King of Scots did homage.
1091	25	5	5	24	april. 13	The King built the Castle of Tine.
1092	26	6	5	23	mar. 28. B	The Earle of Northumberland slew the
1093	27	6	5	22	april. 17.	King of Scots, and his Sonne.
1094	28	7	5	21	april. 9.	The King assaulted Wales, but did no good.
1095	29	8	5	20	mar. 25.	Warres against the Infidels.
1096	30	9	5	19	apr. 13. F	R. Duke of Norm. went towards Ierusalem.
1097	31	10	5	18	april. 5.	The Earldō of Goodwin drownd by the sea.
1098	32	11	5	17	mar. 28.	Ierusalem yeelded to *Godfrey* of Bullen. Also
1099	33	12	5	16	april. 20.	in this summer bloud sprang out of the earth
1100	34	13	5	15	april. 4.	in Barkeshire, at Finchamsteed.
Wid. Rufus slaine, *Henry* the 1 began.		Ang. 1 Defect				*K. Rufus* raigned 12 yeares, 11 monethes, 3 weeks, 2 daies, being slaine with an arrow.
1100	34	1	5	15	apr. 1. A	S. Edw. lawes restored: the yard made.
1101	35	1	5	14	april. 23.	Winchester and Gloceſter burnt.
1102	36	2	5	13	april. 6.	Norwich Church, & S. Bartholmews hospital
1103	37	3	5	12	mar. 29.	built, the one by that Bishop, the other by a minstrel:
1104	38	4	5	11	apr. 17. C	
1105	39	5	5	10	april. 9.	4 circles & 2 blazing star appeare about the sunne.
1106	40	6	5	09	april. 25.	
1107	41	7	5	08	april. 14.	The K. perpetually imprisons his brothers, &
1108	42	8	5	07	apr. 5. E	and Trinity within Algate is founded.
1109	43	9	5	06	april. 25	The Emperor *Henry* maried the K. daughter.
1110	44	10	5	05	april. 20	*Robert* the Kings base sonne made first Earle
1111	45	11	5	04	april. 2.	of Gloceſter.
1112	46	12	5	03	ap. 21. G	The King inuades Normandy, 12.
1113	47	13	5	02	april. 6.	Great mortality. 13. Worceſter burnt, 14.
1114	48	14	5	01	mar. 29	Oct. 10. Thames and Medway dry. 15.
1115	49	15	5	00	april. 18	Chester burnt: a blazing starre,
1116	50	16	4	99	ap. 2. B	The Moone seemed turned into bloud.
1117	51	17	4	98	mar. 25.	S. Giles without Oldburn built by Q. *Maud*, 18
1118	52	18	4	97	april 14.	The order of Templars began, 19.
1119	53	19	4	96	april. 6	Many battles betwixt the English & French
1120	54	20	4	95	ap. 18. D	King, 20. The King returning to England,
1121	55	21	4	94	april. 10.	his children & the Duke of Normandy, with
1122	56	22	4	93	mar. 26.	160 persons were drowned, *Anno Reg.* 22.
1123	57	23	4	92	april. 15.	

Anno

Anno Domini.	Cycle.	K Reigne	time expired.	Easter day.	
1124	58	24	491	Apr. 5.	*Stephen*, Earle of Boloine, son of the Earle of *Blois* and *Adela* the Conquerours daughter, being well personaged & fauoured, gentle, politique and martiall, free from exactions,
1125	59	25	490	mar. 29.	Coyners had their priuy members cut off
1126	60	26	489	aprill. 11.	and their right hands for false coyning, 25.
1127	61	27	488	aprill. 10	The monastery of S. *Osith* in Essex fouded, 26
1128	62	28	487	apr. 22. A	Men wore haire like women.
1129	63	29	486	aprill. 14.	The King gaue his daughter the Empresse to
1130	64	30	485	mar. 30.	the Earle of Angiers. 31.
1131	65	31	484	aprill. 11.	Carlile made a Bishopricke, 32.
1132	66	32	483	apr. 22. C	From West Cheape to Algat burnt. 33.
1133	67	33	482	mar. 29.	Worcester defaced with fire, 34. and the
1134	68	34	481	aprill. 15.	Hospitall of S. Crosse by Winchester. found-
1135	69	35	480	aprill. 6	ded by *Henry Blois* Bishop of Winchester.
Henry 1 dyed Stephen began			Decem. 2 period.		*Henry* 1 raigned 35 yeares, 4 moneths and 11 dayes, boweld at Roan, buried at Reading.
1135	69	1	480	aprill. 6	
1136	70	1	479	ma. 22. E	Great fire about London-stone.
1137	71	2	478	aprill. 12.	Exceter besieged by the King, 1.
1138	72	3	477	aprill. 3.	All Rochester burne with 39 Churches.
1139	73	4	476	aprill. 22	10000 Scots slaine by the Bishop of Yorke, for aiding *Maud* the Empresse. 2.
1140	74	5	475	apr. 7. F	The Earle of Gloucester inuaded Notingha 6
1141	75	6	474	mar. 30.	Lincoln besieged, the K prisoner & restored, 7
1142	76	7	473	aprill. 19.	The King besieged Waltham Castle.
1143	77	8	472	aprill. 4.	Boxley Abbey founded. *Anno Reg.* 9.
1144	78	9	471	ma 26. B	The King forceth the Towre of London fro
1145	79	10	470	aprill. 15.	the Earle of Essex, at S. Albons 10.
1146	80	11	469	aprill. 14.	
1147	81	12	468	aprill. 20	The Empresse goes into Norway.
1148	82	13	467	apr. 11. D	S. Katherines by the Towre built for poore,
1149	83	14	466	aprill. 13	by Queene *Matild*, *Anno Reg.* 14.
1150	84	15	465	aprill. 30.	England was full of tronble and warres, 16
1151	85	16	464	aprill. 18.	*Gratianus* dyed.
1152	86	17	463	ma 30. F	Queene *Maud* deceased.
1153	87	18	462	aprill. 19.	
1154	88	19	461	aprill. 4.	
Stephen dyed, Henry 2 began			Octo. 25 Defect.		Hee raigned 18 yeares 11 monthes, 18 daies, and buried at Feuersham in Kent,
1154	88	1	461	aprill. 4.	Flemings departed England. their Castle
1155	89	1	460	mar. 27.	spoiled, being built to pill the rich, and
1156	90	2	459	aprill. 5. A	spoyle the poore.
1157	91	3	458	ma 31.	The K goes against Wales, fels their woods

Anno Domini.	post. Cóq.	K. Reigne	time expired.	Easter day.	
					Henry 2. son of *Ieffery Plantagenet*, and *Maud* the Empresse; he was noble, wise, stedfast, yet a wedlock-breaker. *Richard* the 1, for his valour called *Cordelyon*, son of *Henry* the 2. who would haue no Iews nor women at his Coronation.
1158	92	4	457	april. 20	The K. had 124 p Escuage of the English. 5.
1159	93	5	456	april. 12.	The Kings sonne marrieth the French Kings daughter, he 7, she 2 yeares old, *Anno Reg.* 6.
1160	94	6	455	ma. 27. C	20 Germanes professed theselues publicans. they be burnt with a letter, and whipped, 8.
1161	95	7	454	april. 16	
1162	96	8	453	april. 8.	
1163	97	9	452	mar. 25.	London Bridge new built with Timber.
1164	98	10	451	apr. 12. E	
1165	66	11	450	april. 4.	A great Earth-quake in Ely, &c. 12.
1166	100	12	449	april. 24	Wars betwixt Englád & France renewed, 13
1167	101	13	448	april. 9.	
1168	102	14	447	ma 31 G	The King crowns his son in his own time, 15 *Thomas Becket* murthered: after was the regiment of Ireland granted to the King by Pope *Adrian* the 4. an Englishman, called *Nicholas Breake-speare*.
1169	103	15	446	april. 29	
1170	104	16	445	april. 5.	
1171	105	17	444	mar. 28.	
1172	106	18	443	apr. 16. B	Leicester burnt & razed: K. of Scots prisoner. K. *Henry* the son, &c. reconciled to the King.
1173	107	19	442	april. 8.	
1174	108	20	441	mar. 24.	The King and his son visit *T. Beckets* Tombe.
1175	109	21	440	april. 13	London-bridge built with stone, towards the which a Cardinall, and the Arch-bishop of Canterbury gaue 1000 markes,
1176	110	22	439	Apr. 4. D	
1177	111	23	438	april. 24.	
1178	112	24	437	april. 9.	
1179	113	25	436	april. 1.	
1180	114	26	435	apr. 20. F	Vsurers punished.
1181	115	27	434	april. 5	
1182	116	28	433	mar. 28.	S. *Austines* in Bristow founded.
1183	117	29	432	april. 17.	
1184	118	30	431	april. 1. A	The King sent an Army into Wales.
1185	119	31	430	april. 21.	Glocester burnt.
1186	120	32	429	april. 13.	Paris in France, and London paued, and thatching in both left, because all Luberick was spoiled thereby with fire: *Maud* the Empresse dyeth.
1187	121	33	428	mar. 29.	
1188	122	34	427	apr. 17 C	
1189	123	35	426	april. 9	
Henry the 2 dieth, Rich the 1. began				July. 6	He raigned 34 ye, 9. mo. 1 day, & is buried at Fonterland in a monastery by him founded.
3189	123	1	426	april. 9.	*Robert Hood*, and little *Iohn*, and this yeare London obtained to bee gouerned by Sheriffes and Maiors.
1190	124	1	425	mar. 25.	
1191	125	2	424	april. 14.	
1192	126	3	423	april. 5 E.	King *Richard* taken prisoner by *Leopold*,

Anno

Anno Domini.	Post consulatum	Reigne	time expired. 1615	Easter day,	
					K. *Iohn*, brother to K. *Richard* the I. was of complection melancholy: Hee granted the Shrief-wicke of London & Middlesex to the Citizens for 300. pound *per annum*, as of old.
1193	1371	4	422	mar. 28	His ransome was 100000. pound.
1194	128	5	421	apr. 10	The King Crowned againe, *Anno Reg.* 6.
1195	129	6	420	apr. 2	The King complains of *Leopold* to the Pope.
1196	1307	7	419	ap. 21. G	He excommunicates *Leop.* Duke of Austria.
1197	131	8	418	apr. 6	The King & the Earle of Flanders conspire.
1198	132	9	417	mar. 29	The King tooke 5 shillings of euery Hyde-land through England.
11 9	133	10	416	Apr. 18	
Kich: the 1 slaine, King Iohn began,		2	Aprill 6 periodi,		*Richard* the 1 reigned 9 years, & 9 moneths, buried at Fonteuerard, his heart at Roan, his bowels at Chalne.
1199	133	1	416	aprill. 18	
1200	134	1	415	apr. 9 B	
1201	135	2	414	mar. 25	The King had 3 shillin. for euery plow-land.
1202	136	3	413	aprill 14	The King of Scots with many of his Nobility, did homage to the King at Lincolne.
1203	137	4	412	aprill 6	*Arthur* Earle of Britaine murthered.
1204	138	5	411	ap. 28 D	By reason of a frost from Ianuary to March, wheat was sold for a Marke the Quarter, which before was at 12 pence. *Anno Reg.* 6.
1205	139	6	410	aprill 12	
1206	140	7	409	apri. 2	
1207	141	8	408	apri. 22	The King took the 13 part of all moueable goods, both of the Lay and Religious.
1208	142	9	407	apr. 6 F	
1209	143	10	406	ma. 29	London-bridge builded with stone, and this yeare the Citizens of London had a grant to choose them a Mayor: and the king of Scots gaue 11000 markes, and his two daughters for a pledge for a treaty of peace.
1210	144	11	405	apr. 10	
1211	145	12	404	aprill 3	
1212	146	13	403	ma. 25 A	
1213	147	14	402	aprill 13	By meanes of *Pandulph* the Barons excommunicated, their Charter and Liberties before granted, disanulled.
1214	148	15	401	apri. 6	
1215	149	16	400	apri. 9	
1216	150	17	399	apr. 10 C	
King Iohn dyed K. Henry 3 began			5	October. 19 periodic	He reigned 17 years, & 17 weekes, buried at Worcester, dying at Newarke Castle, with much griefe for the losse of diuers things.
1216	150	1	399	apr. 10 C	
1217	151	1	398	ma. 26.	
1218	152	2	397	mar. 25	
1219	153	3	396	aprill 7	
1220	154	4	395	ma. 29 E	The new worke of our Lady Chappell at Westminster begun by the King.
1221	155	5	394	aprill 11	
1222	156	6	393	apri. 3	
1223	157	7	392	apri. 23	
1224	158	8	391	aprill 14	The King of Ierusalem seeketh aid of the King to win Ierusalem.
1225	159	9	390	mar. 30	

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	Reigne	time expired. 1615	Easter day,	
1226	160	10	389	April. 19	*Henry* the 3, eldest son of *Iohn*, aged 9 yeares, was crowned at Glocester, remaining in custody of *Will. Marshall*, Earle of Penbrooke, in his life hee tooke the 15 part of all mens goods moueable.
1227	161	11	388	april 11	
1228	162	12	387	ma. 26 B	The Citizens of London had libertie to hunt a certaine distance about the Citie, and to passe toll free through England, *anno reg.* 10
1229	163	13	386	april 15	
1230	164	14	385	april 7	
1231	165	15	384	mar. 23.	Thunder lasted 15 daies, beginning the morrow after S. Martins day.
1232	166	16	383	april 12	
1233	16	17	382	apri. 3 D	Foure Sunnes appeared, beside the true Sun, of a red colour
1234	168	18	381	april 23	
1235	169	19	380	april 8	The Iewes of Norwich stole a Boy, and circumcised him, minding to haue crucified him at Easter,
1236	170	20	379	ma. 30 F	
1237	171	21	378	april 19	
1238	172	22	377	april 4	
1239	173	23	376	mar. 27	
1240	174	24	375	apr 15 A	
1241	175	25	374	april 14	The Iewes were forced to giue 10000 marks at two tearmes in the yeare, or suffer perpetuall prison, *Anno Reg.* 25.
1242	176	26	373	april 20	
1243	177	27	372	april 12	
1244	178	28	371	apri. 3. C	
1245	179	29	370	april 16	
1246	180	30	369	april 8	
1247	181	31	368	mar. 31	The King enlarged the Church of S. Peters in Westminster.
1248	182	32	367	apr. 19 E	
1249	183	33	366	april 4	The King farmed Queene Hiue for 30 pound *per annum*, to the Citizens.
1250	184	34	365	ma. 27	
1251	185	35	364	apr. 10	
1252	186	36	365	mar. 31	Great tempests vpon the sea, and fearefull: and this yeare the King granted, that whereto fore the Citizens of London were to present the Mayor before the King, whersoeuer he were, that now Barons of the Exchequer should serue.
1253	187	37	362	apr. 20	
1254	188	38	361	mar. 28	
1255	689	39	360	april 10	
1256	190	40	359	april 16	
1257	191	41	358	april 8	Peter Colledge in Cambridge founded by *Hugh Balsame*, being after Bishop of Ely.
1258	192	42	357	mar. 24	
1259	193	43	356	april 3	
1260	194	44	355	apri. 1 D	
1261	195	45	354	april 24	
1262	196	46	351	april 9	
1263	197	47	352	apr. 1.	Baliol Colledge in Oxford founded by *Iohn Baliol*, father to *Iohn Baliol* King of Scots.
1264	198	48	351	april 26	
1265	199	49	350	apri. 5	

Anno

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	K. Reigne	time expired. 1615	Easter day.	
1266	200	50	349	mar. 28	*Edward* the 1 after the conquest, son to *Henry* the 3, surnamed *Longshankes*, who destroyed the Iewes Synagogue, and after banished them all out of England, bearing their charges till they were out of his Realme.
1267	201	51	348	April 17	
1268	202	52	347	apr. 6 A	
1269	203	53	346	mar. 24	The Thames hard frozen from S. Andrew to Candlemas.
1270	204	54	345	aprill 13	
1271	205	55	344	aprill 5	Bow steeple fell downe, and did much hurt,
1272	206	56	343	ap. 24 C	*Anno Reg.* 56. *Anno Dom.* 1271
Henry 3 dyed, Edw. 1. began			Nouem. 16 period.		He died hauing reigned 56 yeares and 4 weekes, buried at Westminster.
1272	206	1	343	ap. 24 C	
1273	207	1	342	aprill 9	
1274	208	2	341	april 1	
1275	209	3	340	apr. 14	Great Earth quakes, *Anno Reg.* 3. and vsury forbidden to the Iewes.
1276	210	4	339	apr. 3. E	
1277	211	5	338	mar. 28	Merton Colledge in Oxford founded by *Walter Merton*, 1262, and this yeare translated by the King to Oxford: and this yeare also was the statute of Mortmaine enacted.
1278	212	6	337	aprill 17	
1279	213	7	336	aprill 2	
1280	214	8	335	ap. 21 G	
1281	215	9	334	aprill 12	
1282	216	10	333	mar. 19	
1283	217	11	332	aprill 18	The Iewes Synagogue destroyed.
1284	218	12	331	april 9 B	
1285	219	13	330	aprill 25	
1286	220	14	329	april 14	Knights Templars suppressed, and Knights of the Rhodes ordained.
1287	221	15	328	april 6	
1288	222	16	327	ma. 28 D	The extremity of the Sunnes heate killed many.
1289	223	17	326	aprill 10	
1290	224	18	325	april 2	
1291	225	19	324	april 22	The Iewes corrupting England with vsury, had first a badge giuen them to weare, that they might be knowne, and after were banished to the number of 15000009 persons.
1292	226	20	323	april 6 F	
1293	227	2	322	mar 29	
1294	228	22	321	april 18	
1295	229	23	320	apr. 3	
1296	230	24	319	ma. 25 A	*Iohn Baliol*, King of Scots, contrary to his alegeance, rebelled. The King won the Castle of Barwicke, and Dunbar, slew 25000 Scots, and conquered Edenborough.
1297	231	25	318	april 4	
1298	232	26	317	april 6	
1299	233	27	316	april 19	
1300	234	28	315	ap. 16 C	
1301	235	29	314	april 2	The King againe subdued most part of

Anno

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	K. Reigne	time expired. 1615	Easter day.	
1302	236	30	313	april. 22.	*Edvv.* the 2. son to *Edvv* I, borne at Carnaruan: was comly of body, but vnstedfast of maners, not regarding to gouerne his realme by discretion, which caused much trouble.
1303	237	31	312	april 7	
1304	238	32	311	ap. 29 E	
1305	239	33	310	april 18	
1306	240	34	309	April 3	
1307	241	35	308	mar. 26	
Edward the	1 dyed, 2 began		July 7 defect		He died of a bloody-flix, hauing reigned 34 yea. 8. mo, & 6 dai. buried at Westminster.
1307	241	1	300	mar. 20	
1308	242	1	307	ap. 14 G	*Pierce* of *Gaueston* exiled.
1309	243	2	306	april 6	
1310	244	3	305	april 19	*Gaueston* returned out of Ireland.
1311	245	4	304	april 2	*Gaueston* beheaded.
1312	246	5	303	ma. 26 B	
1313	247	6	302	apr. 15	The battell at Streueling, where the Scots had the better. And this yeare the King of Fraunce burned all his leporous and pocky people, as well men as women: for that he supposed they had poysoned the waters, which caused his leprosie. And about this time, the Iewes had a purpose to poyson all the Christians by poysoning their springs.
1314	248	7	301	april 7	
1315	249	8	300	april 12	
1316	250	9	299	apr. 11 D	
1317	251	10	298	april 3	
1318	252	11	297	april 23	
1319	253	12	296	april 8	
1320	254	13	295	ma. 30 F	
1321	255	14	294	april 19	
1322	256	15	293	april 11	
1323	257	16	292	mar 27	Michaell house in Cambridge founded, by *Harwid de Stanton* priest.
1324	258	17	291	ap. 15 A	
1325	459	18	290	april 7	
1326	260	19	289	mar. 23	Clare-hall builded in Cambridge, first foun-
Edw. the	2 depos 3 began		Ianua. 25 period.		He was deposed by his Queene when he had reigned 19 years, 7 moneths, and 5 daies.
1326	260	1	289	ma. 23	ded by *Ri. Badouv*, enlarged by *Gualther Thoasteed*, the foundation whereof at last by both them, was resigned to the Lady *Elizabeth Claire*.
1327	261	1	288	april 1	
1328	262	2	287	april 3 C	
1329	263	3	286	april 20	
1330	264	4	285	april 8	
1331	265	5	284	mar. 31	The Scots seeking to dissolue the siege at Barwicke, were slaine to the number of 8 Earles, 1300 Horsmen, & of common Souldiers 35000. nere to Halidon: he won Barwicke & sent *Baliol* to keep the realme of Scotland.
1332	266	6	283	ap. 19 E	
1333	267	7	282	april 5	
1334	268	8	281	mar. 27	
1335	269	9	280	april 16	

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	K. Reigne	time expired, 1615	Easter day.	
1336	270	10	279	april 4. G	*Edvvard* the 3 began his reigne at 14 years ordered then most by *Isabell* his mother. *Richard* the 2 began his reigne at 11 yeares old, he was more bountiful then his progenitors, but ruled by yong and idle Counsellors, which brought him to misery.
1337	271	11	278	april. 20	
1338	272	12	277	april 12	Queenes Colledge in Oxford founded by the Queenes Chaplaine, *R. Englishfield.*
1339	273	13	276	april 28	
1340	274	14	275	ap. 16 B	
1341	275	15	274	april. 8.	
1342	276	16	273	mar. 31.	
1343	277	17	272	april 13	Penbrooke Hall founded in Cambridge, by *Mary Valentia.*
1344	278	18	271	april. 4. D	
1345	279	19	260	mar. 27.	
1346	280	20	269	april 26	The king saileth into France, & maketh was. The Scots inuade Northumberland, are put to flight, and their King taken prisoner by the Bishop of Yorke, *Mowbray*, and others.
1347	281	21	268	april. 1.	
1348	282	22	267	apr. 20 F	
1349	283	23	266	april 12.	
1350	284	24	265	mar. 28	
1351	285	25	264	april 17	
1352	286	26	263	apr 8. A	
1353	287	27	262	mar. 24	
1354	288	28	261	april 13	Gunuile & Caius Colledge in Cambridge founded by *Edmund Gunuill* a Parson: and this yeare was Trinity Colledge founded by *VVilliam Bateman* Bishop of Norwich. This yeare also was Canterbury Colledge in Oxford founded by *Simon Islip* Archbishop of Canterbury, and suppressed by *Henry* the 8. and put to *Christ-church.*
1355	289	29	250	april 5	
1356	290	30	259	ap. 24 C	
1357	291	31	258	april. 9	
1358	292	32	257	april. 1.	
1359	293	33	256	april 21.	
1360	294	34	255	april 5 E	
1361	295	35	254	mar 28	Men and beasts perished in diuers places with Thunder and Lightning; and Fiends were seene speake vnto men as they trauelled.
1362	296	36	253	april 17	
1363	297	37	252	april 2	
1364	298	38	251	ma. 21. G	
1365	299	39	250	april 13	
1366	300	40	249	april 5	
1367	301	41	248	april 18.	The Prince of Wales, taking compassion of *Peter* king of Spaine, driuen out of his kingdome by his Bastard brother, restored him againe.
1368	302	42	247	april. 9 B	
1369	303	43	246	april 1	
1370	304	44	235	april 14	
1371	305	45	244	April. 6.	
1372	306	46	243	ma. 28 D	The first Baliffes in Shrewsbury.
1373	307	47	242	april 17	The Duke of Lancaster passed through France without battell: and about this time *Boccace* the poet dyed.
1374	308	48	241	april. 2.	
1375	309	49	240	april 22	

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	Cycle Solare	time expired.	Easter day.
1370	3 10	50	219	apr. 13 F
1379	311	1	228	april 29
K. Edw. 3. dyed, Rich. 2 began.			June 21	Defective
1380	312	1	238	april 20
1378	312	1	227	april 18
1379	313	2	236	april 10
1380	314	3	235	mar. 25 A
1381	315	4	234	april 14
1382	316	5	233	april 8
1383	317	6	232	mar. 27
1384	318	7	231	ap. 10. C
1385	319	8	230	april 2
1386	320	9	229	april 22
1387	321	10	228	april 7
1388	322	11	227	mar. 29 E
1389	323	12	226	april 18
1390	324	13	225	april 3
1391	325	14	224	mar. 26
1392	326	15	223	apr. 14 G
1393	327	16	222	april 6
1394	328	17	221	april 19
1395	329	18	220	april 11
1396	330	19	219	april 2. B
1397	331	20	218	april 22
1398	332	21	217	april 7
1399	333	22	216	mar. 30
Rich. 2 deposed, Henry 4 began.			Septeb. 29	periodica
1395	333	1	216	mar. 30
1400	334	1	215	apr. 18 D
1401	335	2	214	april 3
1402	336	3	213	mar. 26
1403	337	4	212	april 15
1404	338	5	211	apr. 6 F
1405	339	6	210	april 19
1406	340	7	209	april 11
1407	341	8	208	mar. 27
1408	342	9	207	apr. 15 A

Henry the 4. sonne of *Iohn* of *Gaunt*, was made King more by force then lawfull succession.

Henry the 5. exceeded the meane stature of men, he was beauteous, long-necked, body slender, leane and small bones; and could run well, and was strong.

He died at his Manor of Sheene, when he had reigned 10 ye. 5 mo. 7 da buried at Westmin.

New Colledge in Oxford founded by *William Wickham* Bishop of Winchester.

The making of Gunnes found, and Rebels in Kent and Essex, who entred London, beheaded all Lawyers, and burnt all bookes of law, burnt houses: But the Essex men, vpon the Kings intreatie, and pardon, did returne home. The men of Kent persisting, the King commanded the Lord Mayor to arrest *Wat Tyler*, their Captaine, which hee did, striking him vpon the head, and after the Kings attendants dispatched him; at which the traitors murmured so, that the Mayor set 1000 armed men to relieue the king: for which the Mayor and fiue Aldermen were knighted, & *Iacke Straw* being taken, confessed all.

And 1388 picked shooes, tyed to their knees with siluer Chaines, were vsed. And women with long gowns rode on side-saddles like the Queene that brought side-saddles first to England: for before they rode astrid,

The King made blanke Charters, 1399.

Hee was deposed when he had reigned 22 yeares, 3 moneths, and 14 dayes.

The King burnt all the blanke Charters made to King *Richard*.
Pride exceeding in monstrous apparrell.
The first Duke of Millaine.
The battell of Shrewesbury.
The French beaten from the Isle of Wight.
Scroope, Archbishop of Yorke, conspired against the King.
A Frost for 15 weekes.

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	K. reigne	time expired	Easter day	
			1815		*Henry* the 6 began his reigne at 8 moneths old, the gouernance of the Realm was committed to the Duke of Glocester, the guard of his person to the Duke of Exceter, and the Duke of Bedford was Regent of France.
1409	343	10	206	april 7	
1410	344	11	205	mar. 20.	
1411	345	12	204	april 12	Guild hall in London begun.
1412	346	13	203	apr. 3. C	New Nobles made 4 pence lesse the before.
Henry the	4 dyed 5 began		Mar: 20 periodi.		He dyed hauing reigned 13 yeares, 6. moneths, and 3 daies and buried at Canterbury.
1412	346	1	203	april 3	
1413	347	1	202	apr. 23	Sir *Iohn Old Castle* committed.
1414	348	2	201	apr. 8	Moore-gate first builded.
1415	349	3	200	apr. 31	The King sailed into Normandy with 1000 saile. The battell at Agincourt.
1416	350	4	199	ap. 20 E	
1417	351	5	198	april 11	A decree for Lantherne and Candle-light in London.
1418	352	6	197	mar. 27	
1419	353	7	196	april 16	Sir *Iohn Old Castle*. hanged and burned.
1420	354	8	195	apr. 7. G	The King made Regent of France.
1421	355	9	194	mar. 23	The Bishop of Winchester lent the King 10000 pound to stay a subsidy.
1422	356	10	193	april 11	
Henry the	5 dyed, 6 began		Aug. 31 Defect.		He died when he had reigned 9 yeares, 5 moneths, 24 daies, & is buried at Westminst.
1422	356	1	193	april 11	The young King of Scotland taken by the English in the 8 yeare of *Henry* the 4 remained prisoner till 1424 and being deliuered, was married to the Lady *Ione*, daughter to the Earle of Somerset, *Anno Reg.* 2.
1423	357	1	192	april 3	
1424	358	2	191	april. 28	
1425	359	3	190	april 8	
1426	360	4	189	mar. 31	
1427	361	5	188	april 20	Raine from the first of Aprill to Hollontide.
1428	362	6	187	apr. 4. D	
1429	363	7	186	mar. 27	
1430	364	8	185	apr. 16	
1431	365	9	184	apr. 1	
1432	366	10	183	apr. 20 F	The King being 12 yeares old, was triumphantly crowned King of France in our Ladies Church in Paris, with the consent of both kingdomes, and the French called him *Little Harry*.
1433	367	11	182	april 12	
1434	368	12	181	mar. 28	
1435	369	13	180	april 17	
1436	370	14	179	apri. 8 A	
1437	371	15	178	mar. 31	All-soules Colledge in Oxford founded by *Henry* Bishop of Canterbury, the king greatly augmenting the reuenewes.
1438	372	16	177	apr. 13	
1439	373	17	176	april 5	Lincoln Col in Oxf. founded by *Ri. Fleming*.
1440	374	18	175	mar. 27 C	Kings Colledge in Cambridge founded by *Henry* the sixth.
1441	375	19	174	april 16	
1442	376	20	173	april 1	
1443	377	21	172	april 21	

Anno

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	Regnum	time expired 1615	Easter day	
1444	378	22	171	ap. 12	E
1445	379	23	170	aprill 28	
1446	380	24	169	aprill 17	
1447	381	25	168	aprill. 9	
1448	382	26	167	ma. 24	G
1449	383	27	166	apr. 13	
1450	384	28	165	aprill 5	
1451	385	29	164	apr. 25	
1452	386	30	163	apr. 9.	E
1453	387	31	162	apr. 1	
1454	388	32	161	aprl. 21	
1455	389	33	160	aprl. 6	
1456	390	34	159	ma. 28	D
1457	391	35	158	aprill 17	
1458	392	36	157	aprill 2	
1459	393	37	156	mar. 25	
1460	394	38	155	aprll. 13	
Henry 6 deposed } Edward 4 began }			March. 4 period.		Being deposed, he reigned 38 yeares, 6 moneths, and 8 daves.
1460	394	1	155	aprll 13	
1461	395	1	154	aprill 5	
1462	396	2	153	apr. 18	
1463	397	3	152	aprill 10	
1464	398	4	151	aprl. 1	A
1465	399	5	150	aprl. 14	
1466	400	6	149	aprill 6	
1467	401	7	148	mar. 29	
1468	402	8	147	ap. 17	C
1469	403	9	146	aprill 2	
1470	404	10	145	aprl 22	
1471	405	11	144	aprill 14	
1472	406	12	143	ma. 29	F
1473	407	13	142	apr. 18	
1474	408	14	141	aprill 10	
1475	409	15	140	mar. 26	
1476	410	16	139	apr. 14	G
1477	411	17	138	apr. 6.	
1478	412	18	137	mar. 22	
1479	413	19	136	aprill 11	
1480	414	20	135	apr. 2	B

Edward Earle of March hauing deposed *Henry 6* was crowned by the name of *Ed.* the 4. and after was deposed, and driuen out of his Kingdome: but at last, by helpe of his brother, re-gained the Crowne.

A mariage concluded betwixt the Kings son, and the King of Sicils daughter.

Queenes Colledge in Cambridge begun by Lady *Margaret*, wife to *Henry* the 6. And 1447 Diuinitie schoole was founded by *Humphrey* Duke of Glocester.

Prince *Henry* borne, October 11. and before this time the Mayor of London euer rode to Westminster.

The Duke of Yorke was discharged of the protectorship.

Katherine-Hall in Cambridge founded by *Ro. Woodlarke*, Doctor of Diuinitie: and this yeare was Magdalen Colledge in Oxford founded by *William Wainfleet*, Bishop of Winchester,

The battell at Hexham.

The King taken neere the Abby of Selby in Yorkshire, and sent to the Tower.

King *Edward* proclaimed vsurper, hauing fled to Flaunders, and King *Henry* restored.
King *Edward* landed at Rauensport, regained the Crowne by helpe of his brother, Duke of Clarence, tooke Q. *Margaret*, with Prince *Edward* prisoners.
The King sailed into France to aide the Duke of Burgondy; but by fate of the French King, peace was concluded.
A great Dearth.

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	Regni	time expired. 1615	Easter day,	
1481	415	21	134	apuil 22	*Edward* the 5 about 13 yeares old, was deprived of his life, and crowne, by his Vncle the Duke of Glocester.
1482	416	22	133	aprill 7	
1483	417	23	132	mar. 30	*Richard* the 3. brother to *Edward* the 4 was made King, Iune 22, and was crowned at Westminster, but was shortly after slaine.
Edward the 5	4	dyed,		April 9	The citizes of *London* lent the King 1000 mark
	25	began		Defect.	He died, hauing reigned 12 yeares, 3 weekes, and one day, buried at Windsor.
1483	1417	1	1132	mar. 30	
Edwa. 5 murthered Ri. 3 vsurp. began				Ian. 22 Defect	He was murthered hauing reigned two moneths and 18 daues.
1483	417	1	132	mar. 30	
1484	418	1	131	ap. 18. D	The King began the high Tower at Westmin
1485	419	2	130	aprill 3	The battell at Bosworth.
Richard 3 slaine Henry 7 began				August. 22 periodic	He was slaine when he had reigned 2 yeares, 8 weekes, and 1 daues, buried at Leicester.
1485	419	1	130	aprill 3	Sweating sickneſſe. The King ordained a number of good Archers to attend him, called Yeomen of the Guard.
1486	420	1	129	ma. 20	
1487	421	2	128	apill 15	Prince *Arthur* borne, 1487.
1488	422	3	127	aprill 6 F	The Earle of Northumberland slaine.
1489	423	4	126	apul. 19	
1490	424	5	125	aprill 11	
1491	425	6	124	aprll. 3	*Henry* the Kings sonne borne.
1492	426	7	123	ap. 22 A	
1493	427	8	122	aprill 7	
1494	428	9	121	mar. 30	
1495	429	10	120	Apr. 19	
1496	430	11	119	apul. 3 C	Ieſus Colledge in Cambridge founded by *Iohn Alcocke*, the 29 Biſhop of Ely.
1497	431	12	118	mar. 26	
1498	432	13	117	apuil 15	
1499	433	14	116	mar. 31	Gaſcoine wine at fortie ſhillings the Tun.
1500	434	15	115	apr. 19 E	
1501	435	16	114	apuill 11	
1502	436	17	113	ma. 27	Prince *Arthur* married to *Katherine*, daughter to *Ferdinand*, King of Spaine.
1503	437	18	112	apuil 16	
1504	438	19	111	apuil 7 G	Chriſts Colledge in Cambr. firſt founded by *Henry* 6. who named it Gods houſe: but this
1505	439	20	110	mar. 23	
1506	440	21	109	aprill 12	yeare *Henry* the 7 granted a Charter to his
1507	441	22	108	aprill 4	mother, that it might bee tranſlated at her
1508	442	23	107	apuill 16	pleaſure, for the benefite of the ſtudents, pro-
1509	443	24	106	apu. 8	uiding it were euer called Chriſts Colledge.

Anno Domini.	Post conquestum	K. Reigne	time expired, 1615	Easter day.
Henry the	7 dyed, 8 began			April, 22 Defect.
1509	443	1	106	april. 8.
1510	444	1	105	mar. 31.
1511	445	2	104	april. 20
1512	446	3	103	april 11
1513	447	4	102	mar. 27
1514	448	5	101	april. 8,
1515	449	6	100	april 8
1516	450	7	99	apr. 23, F
1517	451	8	98	april 12
1518	452	9	97	april 4
1519	453	10	96	april 23
1520	454	11	95	april, 8 A
1521	455	12	94	mar. 31.
1522	456	13	93	april 20,
1523	457	14	92	april 5
1524	458	15	91	mar. 2 C
1525	459	16	90	april 17
1526	460	17	89	april. 1,
1527	461	18	88	april 21,
1528	462	19	87	ap. 12 E,
1529	463	20	86	mar. 28
1530	464	21	85	april 15
1531	465	22	84	april, 9
1532	466	23	83	ma. 31 G
1533	467	24	82	april 13
1534	468	25	81	april 2
1535	469	26	80	mar. 28
1536	470	27	79	ap 16 B
1537	471	28	78	april, 1.
1538	472	29	77	april 21
1539	473	30	76	April, 6,
1540	474	31	75	ma. 28 D
1541	475	32	74	april 17
1542	476	33	73	april 9
1543	477	34	72	mar. 25
1544	478	35	71	apr 13, F
1545	479	36	70	april. 5,
1546	480	37	69	april. 25

King *Henry* the eighth was a mightie man and wise: He abrogated the Popes authoritie in England, and pulled downe their Abbies, &c.

Henry 7 dyed at Richmond, hauing reigned 23 years, 10 mo. & 24 da. buried at Westmin

S. Iohns Colledge in Cambridge being an ancient Hostell, was conuerted to a Colledge by the Excecutors of the Countesse of Richmond aud Derby, and Mother to H. 7. in this yeare, as her will was.

1512 *VVill. Smith*, Bishop of Lincolne, founded Brasen-nose Colledge in Oxford.

Magdalen Colledge an Hostell first for diuers Monkes of sundry Monasteries, was this yeare translated by the Duke of Buckingham who this yeare built vp the Hall.

Corpus Christi Colledge founded by *Ri. Fox*, Bishop of Winchester.

Queene *Katherine* brought before the two Cardinals: her marriage at last found vnlawfull.

Sir *Thomas Moore* discharged: *T. Audley* Lord Chauncellor.

The Popes authoritie abrogated.

Sir *Thomas Moore* beheaded.

The King married the Lady *Iane*.

Christ church in Oxford founded by Cardinall *Wolsey*.

Queene *Katherine* beheaded.

The King married *Ka Parre*: and this yeare the King went to Boloin.

Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge founded.

Anno

Anno Domini.	Poſt conqueſtum	K. reigne	time expired	Eaſter day	
					Edward the ſixth began his reigne at nine yeares old, who hauing his Councell appointed him by his father. After him ſucceeded *Mary*, his eldeſt ſiſter. who reſtored the Popes authority. And after her *Elizabeth*, ſecond daughter of *Henry* the eighth.
Henry the 8 dyed Edw. the 6. began				Ian. 28 period	He dyed, hauing raigned 37 yeares, 10 moneths and two daies, buried at Windſor
1546	480	1	69	apri. 23	
1547	481	1	68	apill. 10	Muſkelborough field.
1548	482	2	67	apr. 1. A	The ſiege of Hadington.
1549	483	3	66	apr. 21	Boloin yeelded.
1550	484	4	65	april. 6	The ſecond fall of baſe money.
1551	48.	5	64	mar. 29	
1552	486	5	63	ap. 17. C	The new Seruice-booke in Engliſh.
1553	487	7	62	aprill 2	
Edward 6 dyed Mary began.				Iuly 6. Defect.	He dyed at Greenwich buried at Weſtminſter, when he had reigned 6. ye, 2 : wee. 5 daſ
1553	4871		62	aprill 2	Biſhops reſtored.
1554	488	1	61	mar. 15	*Wiat* beheaded.
1555	489	2	60	aprill 14	The firſt vſe of Coaches in England.
1556	490	3	59	apr. 5 E	Trinity Coll. in Oxf. being in *Anno* 1370 a religious houſe, & called Durham Colledge, was now refounded by *Tho Pope* knight.
1557	491	4	58	apill 18	
1558	492	5	57	apill 10	
Q. Mary dyed Q. Elizab began				Nou. 17 period	She died hauing reigned 5 yeares, 4 moneths and 23 daies, buried at Weſtminſter.
1555	492	1	57	apr. 10	Now the Maſſe was ſuppreſſed.
1559	493	1	56	mar 26	
1560	494	2	55	apr. 2. G	All baſe money ſuppreſſed.
1561	495	3	54	apr. 6.	Paules ſteeple burned.
1562	496	4	53	mar. 2.	Going to New-hauen.
1563	497	5	52	apill 11	108 pariſhes infected in London.
1564	498	6	51	apr. 28	Thames frozen, *Anno Reg.* 7.
1565	499	7	50	apill 22	
1566	500	8	49	apriſ 14	
1567	501	9	48	mar. 30	This yeare ſir *Will. Peter* Knight, augmented Exceter Colledge, firſt founded by *Walt. Stapleton*, Biſhop of Exceter 1556.
1568	502	10	47	ap. 28 D	
1569	503	11	46	apil. 20	
1570	504	12	45	mar. 26	Diuers Armies ſent into Scotland.
1571	505	13	44	apill 15	The Duke of Norfolke arraigned.
1572	506	14	43	apr. 6. F	The Maſſacre in France.
1573	507	15	43	mar. 22	Edenborough yeelded to the Engliſh.
1574	508	16	41	apill 12	An earthquake.
1575	509	17	40	apill 3	The Family of Loue.

Anno Domini.	Post conque stum	K. Reigne	time expir.	Easter day.	
1576	510	18	39	ap. 22	A
1577	511	19	38	april	7
1578	512	20	37	mar.	30
1579	513	21	36	april	19
1580	514	22	33	apri	3 C
1581	515	23	34	mar.	26
1582	516	24	33	april.	15
1583	517	25	32	april	14
1584	518	26	31	ap.	19 E
1585	519	27	30	apri.	11.
1586	520	28	29	April	3
1587	521	29	28	april	16
1588	522	30	27	apr.	7 G
1589	523	31	26	mar.	30
1590	524	32	25	april	19
1591	525	33	24	april	4
1592	526	34	23	ma.	26 B
1593	527	35	22	april.	15
1594	528	36	21	mar.	31
1595	529	37	20	april	20
1596	530	38	19	apr.	11 D
1597	531	39	18	mar.	27
1598	532	40	17	april	16
1599	533	41	16	april	8
1600	534	42	15	ma.	23 P
1601	535	43	14	april	12
1602	536	44	13	april.	4.

Q. Elizabeth dyed } Mar. 24.
K. Iames began } period.

An. D	P	C	kr	Se.	T.	East. da
1602	536	1		36	13	april. 4.
1603	537	1		37	12	apr. 24.
1604	538	2		38	11	ap. 18 A
1605	539	3		39	10	ma. 31.
1606	540	4		40	9	april 20
1607	541	5		41	8	april. 5
1608	542	6		42	7	mar. 27 C
1609	543	7		43	6	april. 16
1610	544	8		44	5	april 8
1611	545	9		45	4	mar. 24

Charles Iames the first of that name, sonne to *Henry Stewart*, Lord *Darly*, & *Mary*, King & Queen of Scotl. borne at Edenburg, whose god-father was *Ca.* K of France, & *Phil.* D. of Sauoy, Q. *Eliz.* being his godmother, who gaue him a Font of gold of 333 ounces; whose true successor he is.

Frobrushers voyage to Cathay. A blazing star. Great flouds. A generall earth-quake.

A blazing starre. Strange tempest.
The Prince of Orange slaine.
Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge founded by Sir *VValter Mildmay*.
Sir *H. Sidney* deceased.
The Queen of Scots beheaded.
Tilbury Campe.
Portugall voyage.
Christs Colledge in Cambridge founded.

Tearme at Hartford.
A great deatth. *Anno Reg.* 37.
The Spaniards win Calis.
The voyages to the Iles of Tercera's.
The King of Spaine dyeth.
The crosse in Cheapenew guilded, and the crucifix taken downe.
The Earle of Essex rode towards Ireland.
The Earle of Essex beheaded, 43.
Marshall *Biron* of France arrived.
Seminaries executed.

She dyed, having reigned 44 years, 4 moneths, & 14 daies, buried at Westminster.

The great plague in London, wherof dyed from Decem. 1602. to Dece. 1603. 30578

peace with Spaine.
3 Popes in six weeks. Powder treason, Graies Inne on fire. 1604.
The King of Denmark cometh to England. Great inundations in England. The Oath of Alegiance minished. The first plantation of Virginia. The King of France murthered. And the Prince created Prince of Wales, & after setteth his house in honorable fashion and order his Titles were: *Henry Prince of VVales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, and Earle of Chester.*

Anno

Anno Domini.	post conquestum	K.Re. England	K.Re. Scotlã.	time expi.	Easter day.
1612	546	10	46	3	ap. 12 E
1613	547	11	47	2	april 4
1614	548	12	48	1	april. 24
1615	549	13	49	0	april. 9
1616	550	14	50	1	ma. 31 G
1617	551	15	51	2	april. 20
1618	552	16	52	3	april. 5.
1619	553	17	53	4	mar. 28 B
1620	554	18	54	5	apr. 16 B
1621	555	19	55	6	april. 1
1622	556	20	56	7	april. 21
1623	557	21	57	8	april. 13
1624	558	22	58	9	ma. 28 D
1625	559	23	59	10	april. 17.
1626	560	24	60	11	aprill. 9
1627	561	25	61	12	mar 25.
1628	562	26	62	13	apr. 13. P
1629	563	27	63	14	april. 5.
1630	564	28	64	15	mar. 28.
1631	565	29	65	16	april. 10.
1632	566	30	66	17	Apr. 1. A
1633	567	31	67	18	aprill 21
1634	568	32	68	19	april. 6
1635	569	33	69	20	mar. 29.
1636	570	34	70	21	apr 17 C
1637	571	35	71	22	april. 9
1638	572	36	72	23	ma 25.
1639	573	37	73	24	april. 14.
1640	574	38	74	25	april. 4. E
1641	575	39	75	26	april. 25.
1642	576	40	76	27	april. 10.
1643	577	41	77	28	april. 2
1644	578	42	78	29	apr. 21 G
1645	579	43	79	30	april 6
1646	580	44	80	31	ma. 29.

The cawsies about London taken down, 1606
A great Frost, 1608.
The Colledge at *Chelsey* begunne to be builded 1609.
Britaines Burſſe builded, Hix ha'l builded, Algate builded new, *Suttons* Hoſpitall founded, More-fields new railed and planted with trees, Weſtminſter Palace paued, 1610
Prince *Henry* deceaſed, and buried in Weſtminſter: *Middletons* water work finiſhed, 1611
The Lady *Elizabeth* married to the Palſgraue
The Play houſe on fire: The King of Denmarke came to London priuatly. 6000 Citizens trained in Finsbury fields. 1614.
A great ſnow. A houſe of correction new built in Clarken-well. Smith field new railed and paued Conſpiracie by the Priſoners in New gate for the ſetting both the priſon and Citie on fire, for which ſome of them were executed 1615.

Note in the reading of theſe briefe Chronicle Notes, at the end of many of them you ſhall haue certaine figures ſet, which ſignifies the yeate of the King it happened in; becauſe ſometime the accident was not in that regnall yeare that ſtands againſt the Eccleſian yeare.

The

The Description and vse of this new Table, called a Concordancy of Yeares.

THis my Concordancy of Yeares, hath in euery page 5 seuerall rowes, vnder seuerall Titles, as the first row is vnder the Yeare of our Lord, beginning at 1066. at what time the Conqueror began, & so continuing to the yeare 1646. The nert row is vnder post Conquestū, shewing how many yeares any yeare of our Lord, or any yeare of any King, was after the Conquest. The third is vnder Kings Reigne, shewing how the yeares of the Kings answere to the yeares of our Lord. The fourth is vnder Time expired, shewing how many yeares it is since any of the yeares placed in any of the 3 former rowes, at this present yeare 1615. And the last row is placed vnder the Title of Easter day, shewing what day of the moneth Easter day fell vpon any yeare since the Conquest, to the yeare 1646. In which row also be certaine Capitall letters placed, which bee the latter of the Dominicall letters in the Leape-yeare, as in Chap. 21.

Now these things considered, you are to vnderstand, that all the difficulty in computating of time, is when the question is onely propounded by the yeare of the Kings reigne, and therefore if you can deuise when any question is made by any yeare of any King, to know in what yeare of our Lord it was, then the labour is nothing: for you must know, that euery yeare, of any King as yet, began

began in one yeare of the Lord, and ended in the next insuing yeare, which is the cause of this difference. But to make all more plaine, I will propound certaine examples, both of the yeares of our Lord, and of the regnall yeare.

Quest. 1 I haue a Lease for an hundred yeares, bearing date in Aprill 1517, and I would know this yeare 1615, what time I haue remaining.

ANSVVERE.

Seeke first the yeare of our Lord, 1517, & then begin to tell at the next yeare forwards, calling 1518. one, 1519. two, and so proceed, vntill you come to 1615, so shall you count to the number of 98 yeares, and so many of your 100 yeares be expired: But in the numbring thus, you must remember, that before and after the change of euery Prince, one and the same yeare of our Lord is twice placed, therefore omit the one in your reckoning.

Or take 1517 out of 1615, so haue you 98 yeares: Or seek (with more ease) in the third row vnder Time expired, what figures stand against 1517, so shall you finde 98, as before, and so many yeares be expired 1615. But if you had sought this any other yeare after 1615, as 1617, then must you haue seene what figures in the first row had beene against 1615 as 2, the which 2 must haue beene added to 98: so had you 190 yeares. The like for any other yeare, to 1646.

Quest. 2. I haue a Leaſe granted for 60 yeares, bearing date the 8 of Ianuary, in the 6 yeare of *Edward* 6, and I would know the yeare 1612, how many yeares were expired.

ANSVVERE.

You muſt note firſt that the regnall yeares ſtand periodicall, or compleat, againſt the yeare of our Lord: ſo that the Regnall yeare ſtandeth againſt that Eccleſian yeare, or yeare of our Lord it ended in, and not againſt that it began in: ſo that if a queſtion in the Computation be put in the beginning of the Regnall yeare, or in this Concordancie in the ending of the Regnall yeare, the demand is eaſie: but if the contrary happen, it is more hard. Therefore the matter and intent of this my worke is when a queſtion is propounded by the yeare of any King, to know in what yeare of our Lord it was: that is, whether it were in the yeare of our Lord God that the Regnall yeare did take beginning, or ending in. This conſidered, all ſhall be made eaſie by the enſuing examples.

Seeke in your Tables for Edward the 6: then in the row vnder K. reigne, finde the 6 yeare of his reigne, which you ſhall finde placed againſt 1552, againſt which, in the row vnder Time expired, is 60. My Leaſe was therefore erpired in Ianuary the 8 day, 1612, Or having found the yeare of our Lord, count as in the firſt queſtion, or ſubſtract 1552 from 1612, as before: but reckoning

ning with the old Computation, you haue 61 yeares, which is falſe: but to make all plaine, worke as followeth.

Notes to be obſerued for this new kinde of eaſie Computation.

YOu muſt firſt conſider, that in my Kalender in the Margent vpon the left hand, the weeks be numbred from our Lady day, the which number for breuities ſake, is called the Hebdomadall number.

Next, here is an inſuing Table, wherein the names of all the Kings and Quenes of England ſince the conqueſt be writ: and to them is added a certaine number of weeks and daies, as to Henry the ſeuenth 21 weekes, and 3 daies, which I call Epact, which Boſco ſaith is Intercalare, or addere. But howſoeuer, you may admit the word without offence, ſince it is but for diſtinction or difference ſake: which had, worke as followeth.

A Table

A Table of the Epacts for each King.

KINGS Names.	Epact.		KINGS Names.	Epact.	
	✠	pp		✠	pp
Wil. Conquerour	29	0	Hen. the fourth.	27	1
Wil. Rufus.	24	0	Henry the fifth.	51	2
Henry the first.	18	3	Henry the sixth.	22	5
Stephen.	36	0	Edw. the fourth.	49	0
Henry the second	30	4	Edward the fifth	2	1
Richard the first.	14	5	Rich. the third.	11	2
Iohn.	1	6	Hen. the seuenth	21	3
Henry the third.	31	1	Hen. the eighth.	4	0
Edward the first.	33	5	Edw. the sixth.	44	0
Edward the secõd	14	6	Mary.	15	1
Edward the third	43	4	Elizabeth.	33	6
Richard the secõd	12	4	King Iames.	51	5

When any question is propounded by the yeare of any King onely, without mention of the Ecclesian yeare, you must note in what Kings reigne, and what moneth, and day of the moneth it beareth date. Next, find the said moneth, and day of your moneth, and see what Hebdomadall number answereth thereunto: that is, how many wækes and daies it is from the 25 of March: then in the former Table finde the name of the King, and note the Epact, or number of wækes and daies, set vnder the Title Epact: and against the said Kings name, which two numbers, viz. the Hebdomadall and Epact had, consider which is the greater.

If

If the Epact be the greater, you may conclude the demand was made in the end of the Regnall yeare, which standeth against the Ecclesian yeare periodically.

But if the Hebdomadall number be the greater, the demand was made in the beginning of the Regnall yeare, which answereth to the Ecclesian yeare, or yeare of our Lord next before. And of both these differences an example followeth.

Quest. 3 I haue an Euidence bearing date the 13. of May, in the 23 yeare of *Elizabeth*, I would know 1612, what yeare of our Lord it was, how long since, and how long after the Conquest it was.

ANSVVER.

To answere this question by this new Table, first seek ỳ Epact of Elizabeth, which is 33 weeks and 6 dayes: then the Hebdomadall number of the 13 of May, is 13 weeks: here ỳ Epact is the greater. Therefore according to the first difference, the demand is made in the ending of the regnal yeare that stands periodically against the yeare of our Lord in the Concordancy. Wherefore to resolue this question, finde the 23 yeare of Elizabeth, against which standeth 1581, in the first row: in the second is 515, and in the fourth is 31: whereby I conclude, the Euidence was dated in the 25 yeare of Elizabeth, Anno Domini 1581, 515 after the Conquest, and that it was 31 yeares since, 1612. But for any other yeare, see the answer to the first question.

Quest.

Queſt. 4 I haue a Leaſe bearing date the 5 of March in the 2 yeare of *Elizabeth*, and is to continue for 60 yeares: I demaund what yeare of our Lord it was dated in, and conſequently how many yeares bee expired this yeare 1615.

ANSVVER.

As in the laſt queſtion, conferre the Epact of Elizabeth, and the Hebdomadall Number of the 5 of March together, noting which is the greater. In this queſtion the Hebdomadall number is the greater: therefore according to the ſecond difference, the demand was made in the beginning of the regnall yeare, which anſwereth to the yeare of our Lord nert before.

Seeke therefore the ſecond yeare of Elizabeth, againſt which in the firſt row is 1560: but for the cauſes before ſaid, you muſt take the yeare nert before, that is, 1559, and that yeare of our Lord was the leaſe dated in, the time expired ſtanding againſt the ſame, as 56, and ſo many yeares of my leaſe bee expired. But if you ſeeke how many yeares be expired in any other yeare after 1615, worke as in the firſt queſtion.

Queſt. 5 To finde Eaſter day, and the reſt of the moueable feaſts, becauſe many times Deeds, &c. beare date vpon ſuch dayes, without mention of the moneth, as alſo to finde the Dominicall letter.

Anſwer

ANSVVER.

First take the yeare of our Lord God, or yeare of the King, against either of which in ỹ last role vpon the right hand, is the moneth, and day of the moneth that Easter day fell vpon that yeare: which had, get the other moueable Feasts thus:

From Easter day count sixe Sundaies backewards, so haue you Quadragesima, or the first Sunday in Lent: then goe backe vnto the next Tuesday, so haue you Shroue-tuesday. Againe, From Easter day forwards count fiue weekes, or 35 dayes; so haue you Rogation Sunday. The next Thursday after is Ascension day. Ten dayes after is Whitsunday. The next Sunday following is Trinitie Sunday, and foure dayes after is Corpus Christi day.

Hauing found Easter day, see what day of the Moneth it happened on, and find that day in the Kalender: for the letter answering thereto was Dominicall letter that yeare.

As 1611 Easter day was the 24 of March, to which F answereth in the Kalender: therefore F was Sunday letter that yeare.

But when it is Leap-yeare there bee two Dominicall letters, whereof that which beginneth the yeare, and serueth till Saint Mathias day, is noted by the time in the Table when Easter day happeneth, and the other serueth to the end of the yeare, is the next letter in the Alphabet that goeth before: or this letter is found by Easter day, as before.

Quest

Quest 6 I haue a deed bearing date vpon Wednesday in the Easter weeke, in the yeare of our Lord 1556. I desire in the yeare 1612 to know in what Kings yeare it was, what moneth, what day of the moneth, and how long since it was dated.

ANSVVER.

First seeke 1556, against which vnder Easter day, standeth Aprill 5. Wherefore Easter day was the 5 of Aprill, D beeing Dominicall letter: so that Wednesday in Easter weeke was the 8 of Aprill, G standing for the same: then you may see it was in Queene Maries time: and (remembring what was said before) in the third yeare of her reigne, and that it is 56 yeares since, and 490 after the Conquest.

Now if any euidence beare date vpon the Kalends, Nones, or Ides of any moneth, they be easily found in the Kalender, without further speech, because they stand against the ordinarie day of the moneth.

Note by the name of euery King deceased, you shall finde one of these words, Periodicall, which signifieth the King reigned so many yeares as be in the Concordancie, beside odde moneths, &c. or Defectiue, which signifieth hee did not reigne compleat so many yeares, but onely wrote of so many.

Quest 7 How shall I make a Concordancie of principall times of note, that were in being long since?

Answer.

ANSVVER.

In the ensuing Table is set downe how many yeares it was in the yeare 1612

Since the

Creation	5582	Birth of Christ,	1612
Floud,	3925	passiō of Christ,	1579
Promise of Abraham	3568	England receiued the Faith,	1432
Israelites departure out of Egypt,	3128	Conquest of England.	546
Entrance of Brute into England,	2719	Inuenting of Printing,	152
Building of ỳ Temple of Salomō,	2648	Order of Templars,	474
Building of Rome.	2363	Time ỳ London and Paris were commanded to be paued,	426
Captiuitie of Babylon	2217	Building of London-bridge with stone,	435.
Death of Alexander	1936		

But if you seeke how long it is since any of these times after 1612, seeke in your Table what number standeth against the proposed yeare of our Lord in the row vnder Time expired, and that adde to ỳ time of note proposed; & if the demand were made in any yeare before 1612, take the nūber vnder the title Time expired, answering to ỳ yeare of our Lord, out of the number in the former Table: as 1600 I would know how long it was then after the Creation: therefore according to what is said, I take 12 from 5582, so haue I 5570, my demand.

Quest

Queſt 8 How ſhall I finde the Golden Number, Circle of the Sunne, and Epact by this Concordancie?

ANSVVER.

To the time of Poſt Conqueſtum adde three, and from the totall reiect 19 ſo often as you may, or diuide by 19. ſo is that which remaineth the Golden number, and the quotient, or number of 19 reiected, the number of Reuolutions of the ſaid Circle ſince the Conqueſt.

Now for the Circle of the Sun, to the time of poſt Conqueſtum, adde 11, diuiding by 28, as before by 19, ſo is the remainder ỳ Circle of the ſun.

For the Epact worke as in the 20 Chapter.

To know if figures be miſtaken in the Concordancie.

Adde Anno Domini and Time expired together, for they muſt make both 1615, I meane in none of the Tables after 1615.

Alſo adde Time expired and poſt Conqueſtum both together: for they muſt make 1615.

Alſo take 1066 from the propoſed yeare, and the remainder is poſt couqueſtum.

Laſtly, take An. Dom. propoſed from the preſent yeare of our Lord, ſo haue you Time expired. Let this ſuffice for the briefe vſe of this Concordancy.

Of the foure times of pleading, called Termes, and of their Returnes.

For the hearing and determining of all kind of cõtracts, diſcords, & ſuch like in ỳ common weale, there be foure times in the yeare appointed, which be called Termes, becauſe in thoſe dayes the learned

ned Iudges 1st Finis & Terminus Contentionum, or Terminus litis, that is, an end of contention and debate betwixt party and party.

Now euery of these 4 Termes consist of 4. 5. or 8. Returnes: euery returne of 4 dayes, and euery day seruing vnto a seuerall purpose.

Note therefore that euery Terme hath but part, or all of these 6 kinde of Returnes, viz. Crastino, Octabis, Quindeno, Tres, Mense, and Quinque, as you may gather hereafter. Euery of which Returnes hath a Basis, or knowne day, from whence they take their denomination, & be reckoned. The signification of which 6 kind of Returns is thus:

Crastino is the morrow after the Basis, or day nominated, as Crastino Trinitatis, is the morrow after Trinitie Sunday, Trinitie Sunday being the Basis, and the day that giues the denomination. Octabis is 8 dayes after inclusiuely. Quind. is 15 dayes after: Tres, that day three weekes: Mense that day month; & Quinq. that day fiue weekes.

Now euery of these Returnes hath foure seuerall dates whereupon they consist: the first whereof hath a double signification; the one is the day of Returne, and the other the day of Essoyne for the Defendant in a personall action, or the Tenant in a reall action to bee essoyned. The second is the day of Exceptions, for the Plaintiffe or Demaundant to lay an exception, if no Essoyne bee cast that the Defendant shall not be essoyned, or amerced. The third is Returna Breuium, that is, the day whereon the Shriffe must returne y writt. And y fourth is the day of appearance for Parties

and Iurors in the Court of Common Pleas.

But if so any of these daies fall vpon an Holy-day, that is no Court day: as in Easter Terme, vpon Ascension day; in Trinity Terme, vpon Corpus Christi day, or S. Iohn Baptists day; in Michaelmas Terme, vpon All-Saints day; and in Hillary Terme, vpon the Purification of our Lady, or vpon any Sunday: (all which be not Court daies) then must the nert day following serue for both. As if the Essoyne day fell vpon a Sunday, then Munday must serue for Essoyne day, and day of Exception both.

As for these daies, they haue all most vse in ỳ Court of Common pleas, where all suites commence by originall, &c. But for Latitats, or other processe vpon a bill certaine, it is vpon a day certaine, as Die lunæ proxi. post Purifi. which must alwaies be reckoned from the essoyne day.

In the Starre-chamber, Chauncery, Court of Wards, & Court of Requests, they vse none of these Returnes, but onely the day of appearance, which is quarto die post.

Yet note wel, if a Capias, Exigent, Scire-facias, or Distringas be executed after the day of Essoyne by the Sheriffe, or a Commission set vpon out of any of the fore-said Courts, after the said Essoyne day, it is neither iustifiable, nor warrantable: but for that these Termes may be found out easily by euery one for ether, as also for that it is most fit for all men to know, I haue deuised in performance thereof, the ensuing Table for their sakes, whose vse is thus.

To

To find the beginning and ending of the Termes, by a new Table, for euer, in a most easie manner.

Prim	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
3	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
4	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
6	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
8	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
10	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
12	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
13	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
14	9	9	9	9	8	8	6
15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
16	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
17	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
18	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
19	10	10	9	9	9	9	9

By the 32 chapter you must first get the Prime & Dominicall letter, which had, enter this little ensuing Table, finding ỳ Prime in ỳ margent vpon ỳ left hand, from whence proceed rightwards, vntill you come vnder ỳ Dominicall letter of ỳ proposed yeare, noting in ỳ common angle the nũber answering thereunto, and also the number in the head of the Table, ouer the said Dominical letter.

A new and perpetuall Table to finde the beginning and ending of the foure Tearmes.

Intermin		Easter Tearme,		Trinitie Tearme.		Michaelmas Tearme.		Hillarie Tearme	
W	D	begins	ends.	begins	ends.	begins	ends,	begins	ends.
5	3	Apri. 8	may. 4	ma. 22	Ju 10	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 9
5	4	apri. 9	may 5	ma. 23	Ju. 11	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
5	5	apr. 10	may 6	ma. 24	Ju 12	Oct. 9	no 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
5	6	apr. 11	may 7	ma. 25	Ju 13	Oct 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 13
6	0	apr. 12	may 8	ma. 26	Ju. 14	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 13
6	1	apr. 13	may 9	ma. 27	Ju 15	Oct 10	no. 28	Ja. 24	feb 12
6	2	apr. 14	ma. 10	ma. 28	Ju. 16	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ja. 23	feb. 12
6	3	apr. 15	ma. 11	ma. 29	Ju 17	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
6	4	apr. 16	ma. 12	ma. 30	Ju. 18	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
6	5	apr. 17	ma. 13	ma. 31	Ju. 19	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
6	6	apr. 18	ma. 14	Jun. 1	Ju 20	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
7	0	apr. 19	ma. 15	Jun. 2	Ju. 21	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 24	feb. 13
7	1	apr. 20	ma. 16	Jun 3	Ju 22	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 13
7	2	apr 21	ma. 17	Jun. 4	Ju. 23	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
7	3	apr. 22	ma. 18	Jun. 5	Ju. 24	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 13
7	4	apr. 23	ma. 19	Jun. 6	Ju. 25	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 13
7	5	apr. 24	ma. 20	Jun. 7	Ju. 26	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 13
7	6	apr. 25	ma. 21	Jun 8	Ju 27	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 13
8	6	apr. 26	ma. 22	Jun. 9	Ju. 28	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 13
8	1	apr. 27	ma. 23	Ju. 10	Ju. 29	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ja. 24	feb. 13
8	2	apr. 28	ma. 24	Ju. 11	Ju. 30	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ja. 23	feb. 12
8	3	apr. 29	ma. 25	Ju. 12	July 1	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
8	4	apr. 30	ma. 26	Ju. 13	July 2	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
8	5	May 1	ma. 27	Ju. 14	July 3	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
8	6	may 2	ma. 28	Ju. 15	July 4	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
9	0	may 3	ma. 29	Ju. 16	July 5	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 24	feb. 13
9	1	may 4	ma. 30	Ju. 17	July 6	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ja. 24	feb. 13
9	2	may 5	ma. 31	Ju. 18	July 7	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ja. 23	feb. 13
9	3	may 6	Jun 1	Ju. 19	July 8	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
9	4	may 7	Jun. 2	Ju. 20	July 9	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
9	5	may 8	Jun. 3	Ju. 21	Jul. 10	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
9	6	may 9	un. 4	Ju 22	Jul. 11	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
10	6	ma. 10	un. 5	Ju. 23	Jul. 12	Oct. 9	no. 28	Ja. 23	feb. 12
10	1	ma. 11	Jun 6	Ju. 24	Jul. 13	Oct. 10	no. 28	Ja. 24	feb. 13
10	2	ma 12	Jun 7	Ju 25	Jul 14	Oct. 9	no. 29	Ja. 23	feb. 13

The

The which two numbers kéepe, calling that you found in the body of the Table, wéekes, and that in the front of the Table, dayes: then to find how the Termes shall happe, enter the Table before, and in the two rowes vpon your left hand, vnder Intersallum minus, finde the numbers formerly found in the little Table, answering to which vpon your right hand, is the beginning and ending of euery Terme, vnder their proper Titles.

Example.

1613. The Prime was 18, and the Dominicall letter C. as in the 32 Chapter: then I enter the former little Table, and finde 18 vpon the left side, and so proceeding vntill I come vnder C. I finde 7 in the body of the Table, and 2 ouer C: the which 7 and 21 I find in the Table of Termes, in the rowes vnder *inter. min.* whereby proceeding rightwards, I do conclude that Easter Terme did begin Aprill 21, and ended May 17.

Trinity Terme began Iune 4, and ended Iune 23, and so forth. The like for any other yeare.

As for the Returnes of euery Terme, they bee these that follow.

Easter Terme hath 5 Returnes.

Quindeno paschæ, Tres paschæ, Mense paschæ, Quinq; paschæ, & Crastino Ascensionis.

Trinitie Tearme hath 4 Returnes.

Crastino Trinitatis, Octabis Trinitatis, Quindeno Trinitatis, and Tres Trinitatis.

Hillarie Terme hath 4 Returnes.
Octabis Hillar. Quind. Hill. Craſtino Purificationis, and Octab. Purificationis.

Michaelmas Terme hath 8 Returnes.
Octa. Michael. Quind. Mich. Tres Mich. Menſe Mich. Craſtino Animarum, Craſtino Martini, Octa. Marti. Quindeno Marti.

Now if you would know what day any of theſe Returnes happen vpon, remember what is ſaid before, and it is eaſie.

The vulgar Notes of the Termes.

Eaſter Terme beginneth 17 daies after Eaſter, and endeth 4 daies after Aſcenſion day.

Trinitie Terme beginneth the next day after Corpus Chriſti day, ending the wedneſday fortnight.

Michaelmas Terme beginneth the 9, or 10 of October, ending the 28. or 29. of November.

Hillary Terme beginneth the 23 or 24 of January, ending the 12. or 13. of February.

The Exchequer alwaies openeth eight daies before any Terme; onely excepting Trinitie Terme, and then it openeth but 4 daies before.

A new Table for twenty yeares, from the yeare 1612, shewing the beginning and ending of the foure Termes: the vse whereof is thus: Seeke the yeare of our Lord in thecolumne vpon the left hand, answering to which, in a right line rightwards, is the day of the moneth that euery Terme beginneth and endeth, vnder their proper Titles.

Anno Dom.	Easter Terme.		Trinitie Terme		Michaelmas Terme,		Hillarie Terme,	
	begins	ends.	begins	ends	begins	ends,	begins	ends.
1612	Ap. 19	ma,25	Ju,12	July 1	Oct,9	No. 28	Ja,23	Fe,12
1613	apr. 11	ma. 17	Jun, 4	Ju,23	Oct.9	no.29	Ja,23	Fe,12
1614	apr 11	Jun,7	Ju,24	Jul.15	10	28	23	12
1615	apr.26	ma.21	Jun,9	Ju,28	9	28	23	12
1616	apr 17	ma. 13	ma,31	Ju,19	9	28	23	12
1617	may 7	Jun,2	Ju, 20	July 9	9	28	23	12
1618	apr.23	ma,18	Jun, 5	Ju,24	9	28	23	12
1619	apr,14	ma,10	ma,28	Ju.16	9	29	23	12
1610	may 3	ma,29	Ju.16	July 5	9	28	23	12
1621	ap. 16	ma,12	ma.30	Ju, 18	9	28	23	12
1622	may 8	Jun,1	Jun, 2	Jul,10	Oct,9	28	23	12
1623	apr.30	ma,26	Ju,13	July 2	9	28	23	12
1624	apr,14	ma.10	ma,28	Ju,16	9	29	23	12
1625	may 4	ma.30	Ju. 17	July 6	10	28	23	12
1626	apr,26	ma,22	Jun,9	Ju,28	9	28	23	12
1627	apr.11	may 7	ma,25	Ju.13	9	28	23	12
1628	apr,30	ma,26	Ju.13	July 2	9	28	23	12
1629	apr,22	ma,18	Jun, 5	Ju.24	9	28	23	12
1630	apr,14	ma,10	ma,28	Ju, 16	9	29	23	12
1631	ap. 27	ma,23	Ju, 10	Ju,29	10	28	24	12

Example.

As 1612, Easter Terme beginnineth Aprill 19, and endeth May 25. Trinitie Terme begins Iune 12, and ends, Iuly the first, &c.

The old and vulgar Rule remembred in diuers Bookes, whereby to know the Lawe-dayes in the Court of Arches, the Audience of Canterbury, the Spirituall and Ciuill lawes throughout the yeare, which I am bold to inferr, since it is proper to no particular Author.

Michaelmas Tearme.

S. Luke,
S. Simon & Iude
S. Faith.
S. Edward.
All Saints.
S. Martine.
Edmond K.
S. Katherin.
S. Andrew.
The Conception of our Lady.

Ye must well vnderstand, that the first day ensuing each of the Feasts set downe before euery Terme, the Court of ỳ Arches is kept in the forenoone at Bow Church: and in the after noone the same first day, is kept in Southwarke the Admirall Court for ciuill causes.

The second day after each of these Feasts, the Audience Court of Canterbury is held in ỳ Consistory in Pauls in the forenoone: and the Prerogatiue Court of Canterbury is kept in the same place in the afternoone the same day.

The third day following any of those Feasts, the Bishop of Londons Court of Consistorie is holden in Pauls in the forenoone: and in the same place is the Court of the Kings Highnesse Commissioners vpon appeales, and the Court of Delegates holden in the afternoone the same third day.

Hillarie

Hillarie Tearme.

S.Hillarie, S.Scolaſtice S.Chadde.
S.Wolſtane. S.Valentine Perpet. & Feli
Conuerſ.of Paul Aſhwedneſday S.Gregory.
S.Blaſe. S.Matthias. An.of our La.

Vnderſtand that the foure firſt Feaſts of this Terme be neuer changed, but are certaine; the other are ſometime kept, and ſometime omitted, after the courſe of the yeare altered. And if it ſo chance, that one of thoſe feaſts be Aſhwedneſday that are after S.Blaſe day, ſo that the ſame Law-day after Aſhwedneſday cannot be kept, becauſe the Law-day of the other feaſt doth light on the ſame day: the ſecond Law-day after Aſhwedneſday ſhall be kept, and the other omitted.

And if the Law-day after Aſhwedneſday be the nert day after S.Blaſe, then ſhall all and euery of thoſe dayes be obſerued in order, as they may be held conueniently.

And note, that although Aſhwedneſday be the 7 in order, yet it hath no certaine place, but is changed as the feaſt of Eaſter cauſeth it.

Eaſter Tearme.

The 15. day after Eaſter. Gordian.
Saint Alphage. Saint Dunſtane,
Saint Marke Euangeliſt. Aſcenſion day.
Inuention of the Croſſe.

In this Terme the firſt ſitting is alwaies kept the

the Munday, being the 15 day after Easter, and so after the feasts here noted, which shall next follow by course after Easter: and ỳ like space being kept betweene other feasts, the rest of the law-daies are kept the third day after the Ascension, which is ỳ last of this Terme. And if it happen that the Ascension day do come before any of those feasts aforesaid, then they are omitted for that yeare. And likewise, if any of those dayes come before the 15 day after Easter, those dayes are also omitted.

Trinitie Tearme.

Trinitie-sunday.	S.Botolph.	S.Swithin.
Corpus Christi.	S.Iohn.	S.Margaret.
Boniface Bishop	S.Paul.	S.Anne.
S.Barnabie.	Tr.S.Tho.	

Remember that the Law-dayes of this Terme are changed by the meanes of Pentecost; and the first sitting is holden alwayes the first day after Trinitie Sunday, and the second Law-day is holden the first day after Corpus Christi day, except it fall on some day above named, which chaunceth somtime, and then the sitter day is kept. And after the second Session account foure daies, or thereabout, and then looke which is the next feast, and the first Law-day after the said feast shall bee the third Session: the other Law dayes follow in order; but so many of are them kept, as for the time of the yeare is thought meet.

Note generally, that euery day is called a Law-

day,

day, that is not Sunday, or Holiday; and that if the feast day being knowne of any Court day in any Terme, and the first or second day following be Sunday, then the Court day is kept after the said Holiday, or Feast day.

First of all, these dayes are not altered, except they light on Sunday, or some Holiday, and euery day is called a Law-day, vnlesse it be Sunday or Holiday.

Wages for Boat-men, and for their Barges and Boats, confirmed by Act of Parliament, *An.6.H.8.Cap.7.*

WHereas Water-men, or Masters of Barges and Boates, did (as they doe) continually practise to raise the wages, or hire of their Boats, breaking thereby ỹ ancient customs and reasonable wages, and so abused the great, and eraded on the poore, whereby many assaults, and frayes were (and sometime are) committed, which hath often caused man-slaughter: and also by reason of that easie and vnconscionable gaine, the seruants of many Houle-holders, and Husbandmen, neere adioyning where such Boates or Ferries were, did daily runne from their masters, and become Watermen. For the avoyding of which, and many such other inconveniences, it was ordained by the former Statute of H. 8. that these laudable customes, and ancient orders of wages for Boat-men, should be obserued and kept,

kept, vpon paine that the offender should forfeit treble the fare: and that all Bailiffes, Constables, and other the kings officers next adioyning vnto the Ferries, vpon complaint to them made, or to any of them, by them that be grieued in that behalfe, to arrest them, and commit them to ward for their misdemeanour, and that they should make fine for the same. All which, to the end the poore and simple should not be deceiued, nor the better sort deluded: and to the end euery one might in that behalfe certainly know what wages was due to euery Ferry, whereby both parties might know, the one when he giues, and the other when he receiueth a bountiful reward: And that they should not murmure when a Gentleman giueth threepence, or fourepence for crossing the water; I haue taken paines to set downe the wages allowed to euery Ferry by the Statute, as followeth.

First, for wages for Boat-men, and for their Barges, or Boates; or for a Barge from London to Graueſend, foure shillings, or else euery person and his male two pence, so it passe not foure shillings.

From London to Erith, Greenwich, Grastocke, and Purfleet 12 pence, or else for euery person and his fardell a peny, so it passe not 12 pence.

From London to Wolwich, thirteene pence for a Boat or Wherry, that is, the Dive-boate, or else euery person a halfe peny.

From London to Greenewich foure pence, or else a halfe peny for euery person and his fardell.

From

From Irondon-bridge, Old Swan, the Crane in the Vintry, S. Mary Queries, or Pauls Wharfe, to Westminster, or Lambeth, or from Westminster or Lambeth to any of the forefaid places, 3 pence, or else euery person a halfe-peny.

From Blacke-Friers, Bridewell, and the Temple, to Westminster, or Lambeth, two pence with their males, or a halfe-peny for euery person, so it amount not aboue two pence.

From Westminster to Lambeth, or Strand-gate, or any way crossing the water, a halfe-peny.

For a boat from London to Mortlake 12 pence, or else euery person two pence with his male. And from those places aboue named, to London, for a boat, or barge, the like summes of money.

Watermen rowing in great Barges with Lords, or other persons, to haue 6 pence the day, and finde themselues, vnlesse they row to Mortlake, &c. then to haue 8 pence a peece by day, and finde themselues.

Thus I end this Booke, which hath been often assaulted with the venome of detracting tongues, insomuch that like Pseudo-Calumniators, they would haue chased him out of the world. Not vnlike those enuious husband-men that had rather see a Crab-tree of their owne flourish, though it yeeld nothing but vinegar, then the new Plantation of the richest vineyard, that yeeldeth commodity to the whole Common-wealth. But let them forget they thought so, & I will remit to them so, wishing him that was most enuious much profite.

ANGLI-

ANGLICANI IVRIS PRACticis & expertis, salutem.

EDIDI, studiosi Iuris professores, hoc *Concordantiarum annorum* Epitomen, haud profectò ingenij ostentandi gratiâ, sed ingẽti sanè desiderio iuvandi leguleios: propterea quòd experientiâ mera cognoui, nonnullos, nec pusillos causidicos, nec tyrones leguleios, turpiter errare, & incautè trasilire, cùm propter eorum imbecilitatem in Arithmetica calculatione, cùm propter indigentiam tabularum, annorum Concordantiam explicare. Dabo igitur operam supputare, imò, tabulam præclaram, & cipendiosam ædificare, non cytypò & incommodi, sed denouo, nubes depellere, & vmbras inscitiæ discutere, vt absque difficultate, aut vllo sudore, ad respondendam aliquam quæstionem in nostra Anglicana Computatione, facilitate perueniamus. Quæ si non ingrata fuerint tibi, ac lectoribus, intellexero, mea in posterum ad scribendam augebitur industria; interim igitur, si aliquid propter præsentes occupationes, & rarum in his exercendis vsum, non satis commodè explicatum digestúque fuerit, id vel humaniter corrigendo, vel patienter ferendo, hanc lucubratiunculam nostram qualemcunque boni consule. *Vale.*

Arthur Hopton.

FINIS.